

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 059

27 March 1987

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KURANARI TO ACCOMPANY NAKASONE ON U.S. TRIP

OW270147 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will make an official visit to Washington April 29 to May 5 for talks with President Ronald Reagan in a trip aimed at repairing worsening bilateral trade relations and coordinating policies for the coming summit of seven industrial democracies to be held in June in Venice. In announcing the trip, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said President Ronald Reagan has invited Nakasone to Washington in return for his 1983 official visit to Japan. Kuranari said he will accompany Nakasone in the U.S. visit.

According to Foreign Ministry officials, the Nakasone-Reagan talks will focus on how to reduce Japan's growing trade surplus with the U.S. -- \$1.4 billion dollars last year. The standing Japanese Government trade policy is to expand the Japanese domestic demand and shift the Japanese economy to one less dependent on exports while calling on the U.S. to reduce its financial deficits and strengthen American industrial competitiveness.

Bilateral trade disputes over semiconductors, supercomputers and U.S. participation in the multibillion dollar Kansai International Airport project will also be taken up in the meeting, Foreign Ministry officials said. The East-West relations, the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks and Western solidarity to back up Reagan in the disarmament talks with the Soviets will be another important subject in the meeting.

Nakasone has traveled to the U.S. three times since he took office in 1982.

OFFICIALS REACT TO EPC RECOMMENDATION ON CHIPS

OW270419 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 KYODO -- Government officials reacted cautiously Friday to a recommendation by the White House Economic Policy Council (EPC) that Japan should be penalized for its alleged failure to honor a semiconductor accord.

Hajime Tamura, minister of international trade and industry, told a news conference Japan has not received any official word on the matter from the U.S. Government. He said Washington will announce its decision on whether it will take punitive action against Japan "as early as next week."

U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter told Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga after the EPC session that his government has nothing to report at this stage, according to a Foreign Ministry official.

The official said he is not sure if the White House has already made a decision on the chip issue.

The U.S. has charged that Japanese semiconductor companies are dumping their products in the United States and other foreign markets in violation of the bilateral pact signed last July.

The chip issue will be one of the key topics in Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's talks in Washington with President Ronald Reagan and other American officials during his U.S. trip starting April 29.

MITI Minister Tamura Comments

OW270415 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 27 Mar 87

[From the "Noon News" program]

[Text] Regarding this issue [the U.S. Government decision to take retaliatory action], MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] Minister Tamura said at the press conference held after the cabinet meeting this morning:

[Begin Tamura recording; video shows Tamura reading a memo at press conference] No official announcement has been made, and the Japanese Government has received no information at all. We do not understand why no announcement has been made on the details of the decision. At present, we are doing our best to collect information. It also remains unknown whether the prospects are favorable or unfavorable. [end recording]

MITI Minister Tamura added that it would be impossible at this moment for Japan to decide on measures to deal with the issue concerning retaliation against Japan, stressing that no information had been received at the government level.

Meanwhile, a MITI source stated: Though no official notification has been received from the U.S. side, it will be very regrettable if the decision on retaliatory measures has been made. As far Japan is concerned, Japan has faithfully carried out the agreement on semiconductors. Regarding the sales at a cheap price to third countries in Southeast Asia, Japan has taken measures to enforce reduction of semiconductor production by manufacturers, and this measure will soon have some effect. The ministry will seek the understanding of the U.S. Government through every possible channel and ask it not to put any hasty measure into force.

Further on Chip Issue

OW270425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Washington, March 26 KYODO -- A U.S. cabinet-level council recommended Thursday that President Ronald Reagan take retaliatory action against Japanese makers believed to be selling semiconductor chips at less than fair market value, diplomatic sources here said.

The Economic Policy Council (EPC) made the recommendation based on its view that Japanese electronics makers are continuing to dump chips in third-country markets and re-exporting them from there to the United States in violation of a bilateral trade pact agreed last July to prevent dumping, the sources said.

The EPC, headed by Treasury Secretary James Baker, is believed to have decided to recommend penalty duties on some electronics equipment made by the firms which are allegedly dumping chips, and refrain from imposing the duties on computer chips themselves, the sources said.

Products on which such duties could be imposed include laser printers, compact disks and supercomputers, the sources said.

The decision marks the first official recommendation to retaliate against Japan on the basis of alleged violations of a bilateral trade agreement.

The EPC also concluded that Japan's refusal to give wider access to U.S.-made supercomputers -- extremely high-speed computers used for technical and scientific calculations -- contravenes Section 301 of the 1974 U.S. Trade Act, designed to force open U.S. trading partners markets, they said.

The EPC decided to refrain from announcing concrete retaliatory measures to give Reagan flexibility and respect his final discretion in deciding what to do on the matter until a U.S. Government official gazette is published containing a report on the proposal.

The EPC also decided not to recommend scrapping the bilateral semiconductor trade pact itself, or to seek tougher curbs on Japanese-made electronics equipment, such as video tape recorders -- which almost monopolize the U.S. market -- to avoid hurting consumer interests. The council proposed, however, that penalty duties be imposed on categories of electronics products which are also being produced by U.S. makers in a bid to foster the American firms' competitiveness, the sources said.

The EPC's latest move will put extra strain on bilateral trade relations prior to a planned visit to Washington by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone from April 29 to May 5. The U.S. Government would wait more than two weeks before finally deciding on and implementing retaliatory measures, partly in order to give Japan time to respond to these U.S. calls for wider access to its markets, the diplomatic sources said.

The council charged that Japan has not abided by the bilateral agreement to increase imports of U.S.-made semiconductor chips citing an invoice bearing the name of the Hong Kong branch of Oki Electric Industry Co., a major Japanese electronics firm, to a customer in the U.S., as evidence of the marketing of chips at below their fair market value.

The council is believed to have concluded that Japan has deliberately limited imports of U.S.-made supercomputers based on a U.S. Government investigation since last December under Section 301 of the 1987 Trade Act, the sources said. Reports that the Japanese vice minister of international trade and industry, Makoto Kuroda, told U.S. trade negotiators in February in Tokyo that U.S. efforts to sell supercomputers in Japan are a "waste of time" had helped toughen the U.S. position on the supercomputer trade issue, they added.

'Urgent Talks' Considered

OW271053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 KYODO -- The Japanese Government is considering asking the U.S. for urgent talks in an attempt to stave off retaliatory measures against Japanese electronics firms over the semiconductor dumping issue, a Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) official said Friday.

In addition, MITI plans to strengthen administrative guidance to ensure that Japanese electronics makers do not dump semiconductors in third countries, and also up their purchases of U.S.-made semiconductors as the U.S. is requesting, the official said.

The U.S. Economic Policy Council Thursday recommended that President Ronald Reagan take retaliatory measures against Japanese electronics makers for alleged dumping of semiconductors in third country markets. In particular, the council recommended the imposition of stiff duties on products such as laser printers, compact disk players, and supercomputers, which include large numbers of chips.

The market prices for 256-kilobit dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips have been showing an increase since January due to a decrease in production, and Japanese electronics firms are being "talked into" signing contracts for U.S.-made semiconductors, which have yet to show up in the statistics, the MITI official said. However, if the U.S. Government decides to impose retaliatory measures against Japanese electronics makers, it will force the Japanese Government to consider filing a complaint against the U.S. at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the official said.

CABINET APPROVES 8.8 TRILLION YEN STOPGAP BUDGET

OW270239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0228 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 KYODO -- The cabinet Friday approved a record 8,828.9 billion yen provisional budget for fiscal 1987 featuring measures to shore up the flagging economy and create more jobs.

The budget was compiled to cover the first 50 days of fiscal 1987 from April 1 pending Diet approval of the 54.1 trillion yen full budget, which has been delayed in a dispute over a government plan to introduce a 5 percent sales tax next year.

It was accompanied by a 2,583.8 billion yen fiscal investment and loan program, a companion budget financed by government-controlled funds such as postal savings and public pension funds.

It set aside 1,845.8 billion yen for public works projects, a sum two-sevenths of the total of such spending for fiscal 1987, Finance Ministry officials said. It also included a 15.77 billion yen program under which the government will subsidize companies employing jobless workers in regions facing a serious economic slump. Half their salaries will come from state funds.

In addition, 2.14 billion yen was set aside for initial funding of a program to halve Japan's money-losing domestic coal production in the next five years.

A stopgap budget usually covers running expenses alone. But the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the opposition camp agreed to budget some pump-priming and relief measures to cushion the impact of the higher yen on exports and the economy as a whole.

MIYAZAWA SAYS FURTHER FALL OF DOLLAR UNDESIRABLE

OW260455 Tokyo KYODO in English 0450 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO -- Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Wednesday the dollar's further fall against other major currencies is undesirable to the United States.

Miyazawa agreed with the U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker who told the U.S. Senate Banking Committee Wednesday that currency exchange rates should stabilize at their current level.

His remarks came before an Upper House Finance Committee meeting Thursday morning.

Commenting on Baker's remarks which seem to have vacillated between approval of the dollar's fall and maintaining the current exchange level, Miyazawa said, "I could even refer to the range of exchange rates for possible joint intervention. If I did, that might be harmful." Miyazawa also said he believed Baker's remarks Wednesday were aimed at avoiding such misunderstanding.

BUSINESS LEADERS 'SHOCKED' BY YEN'S RISE

OW241321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 24 KYODO -- Japanese business leaders, shocked by the yen's surge to a new high against the dollar Tuesday, urged the government implement an agreement for currency stability among six industrial powers, reached at their Paris meeting in February. They also asked the government to take effective steps without delay for expansion of domestic demand as a means of abating the yen's appreciation.

Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), called for active intervention in the foreign exchange market in line with the Paris agreement on concerted action for currency stability.

Japan and other countries agreed to stabilize the values of their currencies around then prevailing levels. At that time, Japan promised to take measures for boosting domestic demand, while the United States pledged efforts to cut its huge budget deficits.

Saito said there can be no stability of the yen's exchange rate without Japan taking effective steps to increased domestic demand.

Tuesday's rise in the yen to 148.40 yen to the dollar, a postwar high, sent a shock wave through Japan's business and industry, already hard-pressed by the sharp appreciation of the yen since the autumn of 1985.

Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai), said he was unable to comprehend what factors had prompted the yen to break through the 150-yen level against the dollar.

Keizo Saji, president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, called the yen's surge an "abnormal development."

Shoichiro Toyoda, president of Toyota Motor Corp., and Yoshinari Yamashiro, president of Nippon Kokan K.K., said the yen's value has already surpassed the level Japanese industry can tolerate. Toyoda warned that if the yen should continue to soar, it could deal a serious blow to the Japanese economy as a whole.

Seiji Suzuki, president of the Japan Petrochemical Industry Association, said they yen's sharp surge apparently reflects U.S. irritations in trade relations with Japan as typified by recent American moves for retaliation against Japan's semiconductor exports.

Sugiichiro Watari, president of Toshiba Corp., said the yen's value has been jacked up by speculative moves against a backdrop of mounting protectionism in the U.S. The exchange markets have gone too far, failing to reflect the basic economic realities of Japan and the U.S., he said.

Business leaders sharply criticized a prolonged stalemate in the Diet at a time when the economic environment is changing fast. Saito demanded that the Diet promptly resume debate on the government's budget and tax cut plan so that early measures can be taken for expansion of domestic demand.

Parliamentary debate remains at a standstill owing to stiff opposition resistance to the proposed sales tax.

BRIEFS

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DEVELOPMENT -- Tokyo, March 18 KYODO -- Matsushita Electronics Corp. has developed a monolithic hall integrated circuit (IC) incorporating temperature-resistant gallium arsenide, a company spokesman said Wednesday. The new IC, which comes in three types, has a magnetic sensitivity that is 20 times greater than a simple hall device, and operates over a band of temperatures ranging from minus 50 to 150 C, the spokesman said. These characteristics make the new hall IC a candidate for applications in automotive electronics, where it can be used as a position or rotation sensor. In particular, it can be incorporated into a motor equipment and anti-skid systems. At present, lead relays and magnetoresistance devices are used as sensors for these applications. However, their reliability and sensitivity is not as high as designers require, he said. Matsushita's hall IC comes in the OH450 analog output type, and the OH750 and OH751 digital output types. The latter two have schmidt trigger circuits incorporated into them to reduce output errors due to magnetic noise, he said. Matsushita will ship samples of its new hall IC in May at a price of 500 yen each. The company plans to begin mass production one year later, the spokesman said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 18 Mar 87 OW]

AM TUNER INTEGRATED CIRCUIT -- Tokyo, March 18 KYODO -- NEC Corp. has completed development of a one-chip linear integrated circuit (IC) for AM radio tuning that will help cut production costs, an NEC spokesman said Wednesday. The new IC tuner, the MUPC1322CA (MU is written with the Greek small "m"), outputs medium frequency radio waves received from a broadcasting station as a two-stage intermediate frequency by first raising them to a higher frequency and then lowering them to a lower one. The IC's double superheterodyne electronic tuning method eliminates the need for a radio frequency tuning circuit that is required for complicated tracking adjustments during tuner manufacturing. As a result, the cost of radio receivers can be reduced, the spokesman said. NEC has begun shipping samples of the MUPC1322CA at a cost of 600 yen each, mass production is scheduled to begin in April at a monthly rate of 400,000 units, he added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 18 Mar 87 OW]

AID TO BOLIVIA -- Tokyo, March 20 KYODO -- Japan concluded an agreement with Bolivia Friday to provide the South American country with a grant-in-aid of up to 710 million yen for improvement of medical facilities, the Foreign Ministry said. The agreement was concluded in La Paz by Japanese Ambassador to Bolivia Takeyoshiito and Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship Guillermo Bedregal. The ministry said "there are many farming areas in Bolivia where people can hardly benefit from (current) medical facilities, and it is a pressing task for the (Bolivian) Government to spread medical services to these areas." [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 20 Mar 87 OW]

MAC LETTER PROTESTS 'TEAM SPIRIT' TO NNSC

SK271050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Kaesong March 27 (KCNA) -- Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on March 27.

Noting that huge numbers of the U.S. Armed Forces, participants of the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercise, moved from their bases in the continental United States, in Asia and Pacific regions to South Korea to be deployed in their operational theatres and frenzied war exercises simulating a real war are now being staged on a full scale, the letter says:

What attracts our particular attention is that "F-15", "F-16" fighter-bombers equipped with nuclear weapons, "B-52" strategic bombers, nuclear warships such as aircraft-carrier "Ranger", cruiser "Long Beach" and "E-4B", nuclear commanding aircraft, are taking part in the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercise.

This clearly demonstrates the character and the dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit" combined military exercise.

The large-scale nuclear war exercise the U.S. side is conducting against one of the signatory parties to the armistice constitutes a gross violation of the preamble and paragraph 12 of the Korean Armistice Agreement aimed at solving the Korean question in a peaceful way and preventing a recurrence of war, and sub-paragraphs 13c and d stipulating for the cessation of introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel, weapons and combat equipment.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise being conducted by introducing colossal armed forces into South Korea where more than 40,000 U.S. troops and one million South Korean puppet army men are placed on constant stand-by alert and over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are deployed is the most dangerous military move which can be seen only on the eve of a war.

This inevitably puts us on alert and causes deep apprehension of the Korean people and peaceloving peoples the world over who aspire after ease of tension and peace.

As is known to your commission, our side, with a view to easing tension on the Korean peninsula, took measures for preventing large-scale military exercises and for sending over 150,000 soldiers from their front areas and posts to socialist construction, proposing that the U.S. side also take measures corresponding to them.

Particularly of late, in order to eliminate acute political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula and to open a new breakthrough leading to peace and peaceful reunification, we made a vitally important save-the-nation proposal for holding the North-South high-level political and military talks, proposing to hold the dialogues even during the period when the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercise is held.

However, the U.S. side has turned away from our most fair and realistic peace overtures and threatens us proposing dialogues by force of arms.

This saliently proves that what the U.S. side pursues is not detente and dialogues but confrontation and war.

The "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercise will lead the present acute military confrontation on the Korean peninsula to a brink of war, further increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

I hope that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, with the mission of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and preserving peace in Korea, will pay serious attention to the armistice agreement violation by the U.S. side, which has introduced into South Korea huge armed forces for a nuclear warfare for the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercise, and is aggravating the situation to the extreme.

NODONG SINMUN SPECIAL ARTICLE ON 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK261050 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 24 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 25 March special article: "Reckless Playing With Fire Designed To Perfect Preparations for Northward Invasion"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: Further drawing our attention is the fact that the South Korean authorities every year stage on a large scale the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises with the United States to perfect preparations for a nuclear war, and that they have the front and rear areas on constant mobilization posture while inspiring war sentiments. This type of aggravated situation, which can be only seen on an eve of war, shows that they can provoke a war at any moment, and naturally makes us wary.

The "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, disregarding the strong opposition from the Korean people and the world's peace-loving peoples, has reached a more reckless stage with each passing day.

For "Team Spirit-87", a main-force unit of the U.S. imperialists' 3d Marine Division stationed on Okinawa and the vanguard units of the U.S. I Corps from the U.S. mainland have been rushed to South Korea. At the same time, large numbers of military aggressor troops and operational equipment are being continuously pushed into South Korea.

Now the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets craftily maneuver to conceal the characteristics of aggression and the dangerousness of this war exercise under the signboard of a defensive exercise. However, the course of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise advanced so far clearly proves that this war exercise is a three-faceted nuclear war exercise designed for northward invasion.

Through "Team Spirit", the U.S. imperialists have made preparations to rapidly throw aggressive military forces on a large scale into South Korea when they provoke another Korean war. The U.S. imperialists mobilized only the U.S. 2d Infantry Division occupying South Korea in the first year of "Team Spirit". However, since the 1977 exercise they have mobilized the U.S. 3d Marine Division; the U.S. 25th Infantry Division since 1978; the U.S. 7th Infantry Division since 1981, and command elements of the U.S. I Corps. Furthermore, they threw the U.S. 9th Infantry Division in this exercise. The news media has reported that the U.S. imperialists have committed more than half the military forces for rapid deployment during this exercise. This shows that the U.S. imperialists' military forces for rapid deployment are mainly aimed at the Korean peninsula, and that the U.S. imperialists are gradually perfecting preparations to place these military forces on the Korean front line through the "Team Spirit" war exercise.

The U.S. imperialists have escalated "Team Spirit" and adopted this as a major testing ground for new military equipment and its deployment in South Korea. They have thrown in Lance missiles the 1978 "Team Spirit"; F-15 fighters in 1979; F-16 fighters, F-4D aircraft with devices for electromagnetic disturbance, and the "Tarawa" capable of carrying helicopters in 1982; two aircraft carriers, including the nuclear aircraft carrier "Enterprise," and B-52G strategic bombers in 1983; UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters in 1984; the latest model warship "Bellatrix" class in 1985; (?Dune Buggies), a vehicle for a surprise attack, in 1986; and the Boeing E-4B plane this year, which is called a command post in the sky and which can carry the U.S. President and state leaders who will command a nuclear war from the air during a total nuclear war.

It is especially notable that they have mobilized even a nuclear war air command post which they have concealed on the U.S. mainland in profound secrecy. The fact that after continuously introducing various nuclear means, including Lance missiles, into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets stage "Team Spirit-87" by commanding warships capable of carrying nuclear weapons and nuclear missiles and after flying the Boeing E-4B special plane devised to command a nuclear war by the President of the United States from 30,000 meters high, more clearly shows the characteristics of dangerousness and aggression of this war exercise.

During the past years, the U.S. imperialists have even conducted military exercises designed to drop nuclear bombs from strategic bombers over the sky of Yaju County, Kyonggi Province. From 1985 they have conducted attack operations using nuclear backpacks. This is a nuclear attack operation designed to infiltrate U.S. imperialist special units of aggression deep into the rear areas of the northern half of the republic by having them carry these backpacks on their backs to slaughter people and destroy facilities. The fact that these types of nuclear weapons are mobilized along with the conventional weapons of basic combat units is a clear proof that a danger of a nuclear war has increased on the Korean peninsula. They have even conducted military operations for a war using poisonous gas and germs with nuclear weapons in such air bases as those of Ulsan, Kunsan, and Kwangju.

The aggressive characteristic of "Team Spirit" is also clearly shown in the fact that the places for staging this military exercise are close to the DMZ, and that the relative importance of conducting attack operations is increasing.

From 1983, according to the so-called offensive strategy, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have conducted large-scale mobile ground exercises and river-crossing exercises and annihilation operations on the Han River; in the sky, operations for the greatest number of sorties and exercises for takeoff and landing, "scorched-land" operations, and operations for dropping actual armaments on expressways and general roads; and on the sea, operations for landing and marine operations. This means that a triphibious exercise is being staged designed to attack us on the ground, in the sky, on the sea, and in trenches and rear areas.

In view of only the Pohang landing operation conducted whenever the "Team Spirit" war exercises are staged, it is easy to grasp that this operation is an aggressive military exercise aimed at the northern half of the republic. A landing in itself is not defense, but is offensive. This is rudimentary military knowledge. The U.S. Marine Corps, a main force in the Pohang landing operation is an invasion and attack unit geared for overseas invasions. The Japanese magazine "PUBLIC OPINION ON THE MILITARY" has revealed that the purpose for the Pohang landing operation is to occupy harbor cities of the DPRK.

One significant factor that cannot be overlooked is that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have moved the areas for deploying ground forces, which used to be south of the Han River, close to the DMZ. This means that the rascals have adopted these areas as a starting position for invading the northern half of the republic.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is a test war designed to complete preparations for a nuclear war for northward invasion, from every point of view. Moreover, it is an extremely provocative playing with fire designed to be turned into an attack for northward invasion at any moment. We will increase our attention toward it. The U.S. imperialists must immediately give up their maneuvers for invasion and war and withdraw from South Korea.

SOVIET UNIONS DENOUNCE SOUTH'S ANTICOMMUNISM

SK260511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA) -- Messages of solidarity came to the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Mining and Power Workers of Korea, the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of the Metal and Machine Industries of Korea and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity respectively from the Central Committee of the USSR Power Station and Power Industry Workers Union, the Central Committee of the USSR Metal Workers Union and the first secretary of the Malagasy Committee for Peace and Friendship Between Peoples in denunciation of the anti-communist smear campaign launched by the South Korean puppets about our peaceful construction of the Kumgangsan power station.

The message from the Central Committee of the USSR Power Station and Power Industry Workers Union says that the shameful campaign launched by the South Korean puppets about the construction of the Kumgangsan power station is aimed to impair the constructive and peaceloving policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which enjoys broad international support.

The message from the Central Committee of the USSR Metal Workers Union says: We have realised concretely the racket kicked up by the South Korean authorities over the construction of the Kumgangsan power station. We firmly support the peaceful reunification of Korea and denounce the anti-popular system of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The first secretary of the Malagasy Committee for Peace and Friendship Between Peoples in his message notes: The South Korean puppet clique in league with the international reactionary forces is slandering the construction of the power station, a nature-remaking undertaking aimed to rationally utilize the hydraulic resources of the country for the wellbeing of the entire Korean people and an object of peaceful construction. This is a drama to veil the truth.

KIM CHONG-PIL HINTS RETURN TO POLITICS

SK270115 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 27 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, former Chairman of the now defunct ruling Democratic Republican Party, [DRP] hinted yesterday at his willingness to return to politics.

"I will do what little I can to help build a political order in which people can exercise their due rights," said Kim at a meeting of the National Revival Society, a fraternity group of former DRP ranking government officials under the late President Pak Chong-hui.

Kim, who also acted as premier under Pak, further hinted at the possibility that the fraternity group might be turned into a political party.

He said to the members of the society, "Please be ready for a time when your will can be embodied in power."

NKDP MAIN FACTIONS FORM 23-MEMBER COUNCIL

SK270057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Mainstreamers of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday created a council of their own to promote Kim Yong-sam as the next party president in a national convention slated for May.

The formation of the 23-member council was made during a meeting of leading members of the two major factions in the main opposition NKDP, which are led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

In the luncheon meeting, Kim Tae-chung reiterated his earlier decision to promote party adviser Kim Yong-sam as party leader in the national convention.

He condemned incumbent president Yi Min-u for failing to conduct "persistent and satisfactory" struggle for constitutional reform featuring a presidential system of government based on direct elections.

The creation of the council came one day after Yi rejected a demand by the mainstreamers that he expressed his support for Kim Yong-sam.

Yi's unfavorable response to the demand is expected to produce further intraparty discord, following the dispute over the party's strategy for constitutional reform.

Yi has reiterated that it would be difficult for him, as party president, to raise the hands of a specific person at party district chapter reorganization rallies to be held in preparation for the convention.

Briefing reporters on the meeting, Yi Chung-chae, a vice president of the party, said that the six-member committee, formed by the two Kims Monday, will be put under the control of the council.

He said the committee members are scheduled to visit party president Yi at his home today to explain the results of the meeting and reiterate the mainstream group's previous demand that he express his support for Kim Yong-sam.

The meeting, held at a Seoul hotel, was presided over by the two Kims. It lasted for two and a half hours.

The NKDP president Thursday gave negative responses to the formation of the high-powered committee, hinting that it might interfere in official party operations.

Nonmainstreamers have demanded that the committee be dissolved, accusing the two Kims of "staging an intraparty coup d'etat out of greed for power."

A four-point statement adopted in yesterday's meeting of the leading mainstreamers said that it is the "requirement of the people" that the NKDP should be united under the leadership of the two Kims in order to achieve "democratization through direct presidential elections."

The statement said that the council will discuss strategy for constitutional reform and preparations for holding the convention "in a smooth way," because it may be cancelled as a result of the current internal dispute.

The council will also discuss ways of "strengthening the unity between the two mainstream groups," it said.

The two Kims, who are in uneasy tandem, have reiterated that they will closely cooperate in their struggle for direct presidential elections and democratization.

BRITISH MINISTER MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER YE GAUNG

BK261517 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Mr Timothy Renton, visiting British minister of state for foreign affairs, paid a courtesy call on U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, at the Foreign Ministry Annex at 0930 today.

The visiting British minister of state later called on U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and culture, at the minister's office on Pansodan Road, before calling on Dr Maung Di, deputy minister of education; U Tin Maung, deputy minister of transport and communications; and Colonel Maung Maung Aye, deputy minister of livestock breeding and fisheries.

COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF ARMY VICTORIES REPORTED

BK261500 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Excerpts] In accordance with the future tasks laid down at the Fifth Congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party to direct efforts making the entire people join in the defense and security tasks of the state and continue implementing the task of eliminating the subversive insurgents through the might of the people, the armed forces, hand in hand with the people, have been scoring consecutive victories in their fight to eradicate insurgency. [passage omitted]

Between 21 March 1986 and 20 March 1987, the armed forces launched military operations against the insurgents in the jurisdictions of the seven military commands, and as a result there were a total of 3,160 encounters, including 32 major battles.

A total of 651 armed forces personnel laid down their lives for the country while 1,887 others were wounded in the campaigns. Our side found 2,538; insurgent bodies and captured 463 others. A total of 781 insurgents also surrendered.

Captured from the enemy were 12 heavy weapons, 2,077 small arms, rounds of ammunition, communications sets, 17 motor vehicles, engines, winches, 12 sawmills, 34 [words indistinct], over 3,300 tons of timber, minerals and rubber, opium refinery plants and opium-cooking ovens, chemicals used in refining opium, and marijuana.

Meanwhile, the Burmese Navy has been on constantly patrolling to provide security in the Burmese territorial seas. As a result, between 21 March 1986 and 20 March 1987, 114 smuggling boats, 195 fish poaching vessels, and 2,207 smugglers and fish poachers were captured. The estimated total value of the vessels, engines, and goods captured is more than 29.5 million kyat. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, 26 organisations and 28 persons who participated and assisted in the "Ye Min Aung" and "Aung Hein Moe" military operations in the Hsi-Hsi Wan, Ta-pang, Mong Paw, and Kyu-hkok areas, Mu-se Township, in the jurisdiction of the Northeast Military Command were presented with honorary citations from the chief of staff at a ceremony held at the Mu-se Township People's Council Office at 1230 on 25 March. [passage omitted]

FRONTLINE UNIT ALONG THAI BORDER FEATURED

BK261320 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Statement by (Mai Phirun), commander of a regiment in the "Victory Division" in station correspondent's feature on activities of "Victory Division" along the Cambodian-Thai Border -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In 1986, in cooperation with units of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, the unit took control of hills along the border. We killed 36 enemy soldiers on the spot, took 2 prisoners, and seized 29 assorted weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel. In early 1987, we launched successive operations to ambush and mop up the enemy. We killed 6 on the spot, wounded 13, took 12 prisoners, and seized an AK and some ammunition and war materiel.

In the air, the Thai authorities, in collusion with the Cambodian reactionaries, have implemented a warmongering policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing Chinese expansionists. They have sent aircraft to penetrate between 1 and 10 km inside Cambodian airspace. They have also fired many artillery shells on our unit. A Thai L-19 violated our airspace and was shot down by our anti-aircraft unit; it fell on Thai territory. Furthermore, the enemies have used psychological warfare to destroy the fighting spirit of our cadres and combatants. However, their adventurous maneuvers have been successively and quickly thwarted by our unit's cadres and combatants and the enemies were unable to take any position from us. [passage omitted]

PHNOM PENH NOTES PHAM VAN DONG THANKS TO HUN SEN

BK260629 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV. The message says, among other things: I would like to sincerely thank you for your best wishes and greetings on my 81st birthday. It is my wish that the bonds of friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia would grow stronger and develop daily. I wish you the best of health and more and greater success in your glorious task.

GDR RADIO DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER VISIT

BK270557 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] A delegation of the GDR radio committee led by Comrade Rolf Wiessbach, vice president of the GDR radio committee, left the PRK for home on the morning of 26 March after a successful visit.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Van Sengli, deputy director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio; and many cadres from the VOKP directorate.

Also on hand at Pochentong Airport to see the delegation off was Comrade Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK.

43 'MISGUIDED' RETURN IN BATTAMBANG PROVINCE

BK260310 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Over the first 2 months of 1987, Bavel District, Battambang Province welcomed back 43 returnees who brought with them 36 assorted weapons and some war materiel. In front of the authorities and local population of Bavel District, the former misguided persons exposed the barbarities of the three weakening groups of traitors and expressed gratitude to the revolution for not punishing them and even creating favorable conditions for them to resume normal life as other citizens.

All the returnees are now living in solidarity groups for production in their respective hometowns after being permitted to rejoin their families and embark on a new life.

THE NATION REPORTS ON KHMER RESISTANCE

BK220128 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Mar 87 p 10

[By Pratya Sawetwimon]

[Text] The Khmer Rouge is currently building up its troops close to the Kampuchean capital as Hanoi's soldiers still continue their mopping-up operations against the Kampuchean coalition guerrilla in three main areas in northwestern and central Kampuchea.

Khmer resistance sources told THE NATION recently that the Khmer Rouge had reinforced its guerrillas along the area from Pursat Province on the Kampuchean western border with Thailand to the mountainous strongholds of Udgong and Phnum Baset close to Phnom Penh.

An estimated 2,000 Khmer Rouge fighters are currently positioned at Udong and Phnum Baset, which are located about 40 and 30 kilometres from the Kampuchean capital, said the sources.

The resistance group plans to despatch the guerrillas in small groups from the two strongholds, which were established about two years ago, to harass Phnom Penh with rocket or mortar attacks, they said.

The sources said the Khmer Rouge guerrillas are also trying to cut off two Vietnamese logistics supply routes to Phnom Penh. They said the guerrillas have ambushed several military convoys along highway No 4 and No 1.

The No 4 links the Kampuchean capital with the key port of Kompong Som, while the No 1 leads to the Khmer-Vietnamese border in the Kampuchean southeastern province of Prey Veng.

The sources said the two highways have been serving as key routes used by the Vietnamese to transport arms and ammunition as well as fresh troops from Vietnam to Kampuchea.

The guerrillas intend to force the Vietnamese to use the Mekong River as the only transportation route since it will cost Hanoi more to transport its logistic supplies by boat, and because the river is more vulnerable to guerrilla attacks.

The Vietnamese, they said, set up an outpost at every hundred metres along highway No 4 to protect their transportation route from guerrilla ambush.

Several hundreds of the guerrillas from the Khmer Rouge first, second, third and fourth divisions are reportedly active in hit-and-run operations against the Vietnamese soldiers along the Kampuchean-Thai border in Pursat.

They hope to draw the concentration of the Vietnamese troops along the frontier, thus giving the chances for a guerrilla penetration, said the anti-Hanoi Khmer officials.

The sources said the Khmer Rouge, which is the strongest force in the tripartite Kampuchean coalition, had begun to send its guerrillas in small units from the border area to reinforce the interior strongholds since October last year.

They said the Vietnamese soldiers have shown concern over the guerrillas' movement along the border in Pursat and close to Pailin town of Battambang Province.

About 10,000 Hanoi troops were dispatched to Battambang in order to replace the wounded, the sick and those who were tired of fighting the resistance fighters along the border area.

Half of the newly-arrived troops would be sent to Pailin, while another group would be moved to Siem Reap Province, said the sources. They added that sporadic clashes have been reported along the Kampuchean western frontier with Thailand.

The Vietnamese forces have started their mopping-up operations for the current dry season in the middle of last month, according to the sources.

Search-and-destroy operations still continue at three main target areas in Kompong Thom, Oddar Meanchey and Siem Reap provinces, said the sources.

They said the Vietnamese launched their operations in Puok District of Siem Reap, Prey Roneam District of Battambang and Chikreng and Stoung District of Kompong Thom.

About 3,000 Vietnamese troops are involved in the military drive in each target area, added the sources.

The Khmer resistance officials reported that Hanoi's forces during the current dry season use more air operations against the guerrillas than they did last year.

They said several Antonov 26 aircraft from South Vietnam have been used to bomb or strafe the guerrillas' hideouts in the target areas. The resistance fighters, they said, have been avoiding any encounter with large units of the Vietnamese soldiers and they sometimes have to flee their jungle hideouts in anticipation of air strikes.

However, the resistance officials claimed that the Vietnamese air operations have been ineffective since most of the guerrillas' bases are mobile and they move in only small units.

The number of the resistance forces' casualties, given by the coalition officials, was 40 killed and 100 wounded. They claimed that the Vietnamese have suffered 199 killed and 113 wounded in January while 170 troops were killed and 24 injured last month.

According to the officials, about 100 Heng Samrin and Vietnamese soldiers defected to the Kampuchean coalition forces during the past two months.

They said that it took the Vietnamese about three months to plan for the operations which have become less in scale during this month.

The construction of a strategic road along the Kampuchean northern border with Thailand from opposite Bok Pass in the Thai northeastern province of Ubon Ratchathani to Phnum Chhat mountain range on the Kampuchean-Thai frontier opposite Prachinburi Province is also underway.

The sources said about 1,500 Khmer villagers have been conscripted to carry out the road construction which is aimed to limit the guerrillas' movement along the border as well as their infiltration.

While the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) has been plagued by internal conflict, the Sihanoukist army has received more credibility in the battlefield during the current season, according to the sources.

The National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) in May last year established a conventional battalion to carry out attacks on district or town administration offices. The battalion, said the sources, comprises about 600 combatants.

The ANS officials said the group had earlier been urged by "its friends" to set up that kind of battalion since the non-communist guerrilla force sometimes need practice in conventional warfare.

They also said the group has a special regiment which comprises about 1,200 former Khmer Rouge fighters who had earlier joined the Sihanoukist army.

KPNLF COMMUNIQUE SAYS FACTIONAL SPLIT OVER

BK270634 Hong Kong AFP in English 0623 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Hong Kong Bangkok, March 27 (AFP) -- Two rival leaders of a discord-plagued nationalist faction in the Cambodian resistance made a show of unity when they visited a refugee camp at the Thai-Cambodian border late last week, a KPNLF communique said here Friday.

The communique issued by officials loyal to president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) Son Sann claimed that a rift which had opposed him to his commander-in-chief General Sak Sutsakhan for more than a year was now over.

It said Mr. Son Sann, who holds the post of prime minister in the U.N.-recognized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), was "warmly welcomed" by General Sak Sutsakhan when he visited a movement's secret base on February 16.

Both men went together on a visit to Site-2 Cambodian refugee camp, one kilometer (half-mile) from the Thai-Cambodian border, between March 19-20, it said.

The split between the two began in December 1985, on charges by Gen. Sak Sutsakhan that Mr. Son Sann was an obstacle to closer military cooperation with the other non-communist, anti-Vietnamese resistance party, of former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Western observers noted that despite repeated claims that the split between both sides was over, the split continued.

Friday's communique said the "two top leaders committed to strengthen and materialize (their) regained unity, with order and discipline, and within the framework of the KPNLF's institutions."

JAPANESE DELEGATION VISITS DK ZONE 19-21 MAR

BK260250 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] A 16-strong delegation of the Japanese Committee for the Preparation of the Conference on Kampuchea headed by Professor (Michiyo Nakagome) paid a visit to a DK liberated zone. On 19 March, the friendly Japanese delegation arrived at a reception center of Democratic Kampuchea. Upon its arrival, the delegation was warmly welcomed by cadres in charge of the center. In the same afternoon, Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the DK Red Cross, cordially received the delegation and briefed it on the situation of the national liberation and race preservation war being waged by our Cambodian people under the leadership of the CGDK.

The guests were very happy to see that the Vietnamese enemy is completely and fully bogged down on the Cambodian battlefield and that all patriotic Cambodian resistance forces are united in dealing greater difficulties to the Vietnamese enemy and driving him toward total defeat.

They expressed their desire to see Cambodia regain peace, with all Vietnamese forces withdrawn from Cambodia, and the Cambodian people allowed to enjoy their right to self-determination.

On 20 March, the friendly Japanese guests visited a people's village. Visiting the local school, the Japanese friends urged the young school children to study hard in order to succeed the brave fighters in defending the nation.

On 21 March, the delegation visited the camp of Cambodian refugees.

After touring the camp, hospital, and school, the head of the delegation said he was very saddened by the sight. He promised that after he gets home he will work among the Japanese people and win more humanitarian aid for the Cambodian people who are suffering so much from the war.

The friendly Japanese delegation distributed some medicines and foodstuffs to the Cambodian victims of the Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression, expansion, annexation, and genocide. We would like to express our deepest thanks to the friendly Japanese people for all this generous aid.

After successfully visiting the DK zone, the delegation of the Japanese Committee for the Preparation of the Conference on Kampuchea returned home safely.

VIETNAMESE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION CAPTURED

BK260252 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Mar 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Report from the Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: On 13 March, our National Army attacked and completely captured the Vietnamese administration office of Thpong District [Kompong Speu Province] located in Anlung Chrey village. We killed five Vietnamese soldiers and wounded eight others, destroyed two AK's, one M-79, and two B-40's, and smashed one district office building and two barracks. [passage omitted]

VOK CITES CGDK FORCES' COMBAT SUCCESSES

BK210712 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Reports reaching the VOK newsroom revealed that at least 37 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 38 others were wounded in 14 clashes with CGDK forces on the battlefields of Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces.

A report from the general headquarters of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] said that on 2 March a number of ANS combatants attacked a Vietnamese position in Sala Krau village, Kompong Preah Commune, Sangke District, Battambang Province. The 10-minute battle resulted in one Vietnamese soldier killed and four others seriously injured. One ANS combatant was also seriously injured.

Also on 2 March, ANS combatants of the 504th and 513th Battalions, 5th Division, clashed for 30 minutes with some 300 Vietnamese soldiers in the vicinity of Trapeang Teah Skor, Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province. In the engagement, ANS forces killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three others.

On the same day, a number of ANS combatants of the 5th Division ambushed 70 Vietnamese soldiers going from Kouk Chan village to Ta Som village in Puok District, Siem Reap Province. This 15-minute clash resulted in the deaths of five Vietnamese soldiers and the wounding of four others.

On 4 March, a number of ANS combatants of the 5th Division intercepted 60 Vietnamese soldiers near Kong Treng village, Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province. Three Vietnamese soldiers were killed and four others were wounded in this 20-minute clash. On the same day, ANS combatants of the 11th Battalion and a few others from the 2d Division engaged 100 Vietnamese soldiers 5 KM east of Thmar Puok District and Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province. After 30 minutes of fighting, the Vietnamese forces pulled out of the battlefield where three were killed and five wounded. The ANS suffered no losses.

On 6 March, a number of ANS combatants clashed with a platoon of Vietnamese soldiers 2 km north of Ph'av village, Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province. No report on casualties was available from this 10-minute clash.

On 6 March, a number of ANS combatants from the 5th Division attacked a Vietnamese position defended by 150 Vietnamese soldiers in Kouk Chan village, Puok District, Siem Reap Province. In the 30-minute clash, the ANS killed 12 Vietnamese and wounded 10 others.

Also on 6 March, a number of ANS combatants from the 227th Battalion of the 23d Regiment ambushed a Vietnamese battalion coming out of Don Tri and O Anlung Roluos villages, Chrey commune, Moun Russei District, Battambang Province. The ensuing 8-minute firefight resulted in two Vietnamese soldiers killed and another seriously injured.

On 7 March, a number of ANS combatants clashed with a Vietnamese platoon east on Bak Roteh village, Prek Luong commune, Sangke District, Battambang Province. In this 10-minute clash, the ANS killed four Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three others, while one of its soldiers was seriously injured.

On 9 March, ANS combatants clashed with a number of Vietnamese soldiers east of Tuol village, Moun district, Battambang Province. The 5-minute clash caused one dead and some wounded on the Vietnamese side and one dead on the ANS side.

At the same time, reports from the Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA] headquarters said that four Vietnamese aggressors were killed and seven others wounded in clashes on various battlefields with KPNLA combatants in Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces. The reports stressed that on 18 February, a number of KPNLA combatants in cooperation with the forces of the DK side attacked a 50-strong Vietnamese position near Peang Ta Ley village in Moun Russei District, Battambang Province. This 15-minute clash saw two Vietnamese soldiers killed on the spot and another wounded.

On 24 February, at 2100, KPNLA combatants launched a surprise attack on a number of Vietnamese soldiers near Ta Po Kraom village in Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province. The 10-minute engagement resulted in one Vietnamese soldier wounded taken away by his comrades.

On 27 February, KPNLA combatants clashed with some 200 Vietnamese soldiers near O Ta Chhum in Sangke District, Battambang Province. This 5-minute clash saw one Vietnamese soldier killed and another wounded.

On 28 February, some KPNLA combatants soldiers raided a number of Vietnamese soldiers near O Ta Chhum in Sangke District. This 10-minute clash resulted in the death of one Vietnamese soldier and four others wounded.

VONADK PRESENTS FIGHTING GUIDANCE FOR NADK

BK200734 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Mar 87

[DK National Army's fighting guidance read over the radio to all companies conducting close order drill in the morning]

[Text] What are the patriotic and peace-loving views? What should be done to be worthy of the patriotic and people-loving deal of the DK National Army?

As combatants of the DK National Army who have resolute patriotic and people-loving ideal:

1. We must not do anything that might harm the nation; must not oppose the nation, or betray or desert it; must help it and must not steal from it. We must do everything that absolutely does not harm the Cambodian nation.

2. In fulfilling our daily chores -- be it state affairs or personal livelihood -- we must perform them correctly; absolutely refrain from harming the affairs of the nation and never steal from the nation.

3. Personal interest must be carried out in harmony with the national interest. Absolutely avoid conflict between personal interests and those of the nation. Absolutely avoid having personal interests that are opposed to national interests.

Toward the fraternal people:

1. We must absolutely avoid abusing them, either verbally or materially from the smallest thing upward.

2. In making our own living, we must see to it that our personal interests conform with the interests of the people. Absolutely avoid having them adverse or detrimental to the interests of the people.

On the first and third groups of battlefields inside Cambodia, the Army and the other two categories of forces, combined into the three forces, must firmly grasp and implement five new combat tactics against the Vietnamese enemy.

What are these five new combat tactics?

The five new combat tactics are:

1. To break and destroy the Vietnamese enemy's village administration.

2. To proselytize the fraternal Cambodian soldiers and village and commune administrators forcibly drafted by the Vietnamese enemy to serve his war of aggression into joining our DK National Army in counterattacking the Vietnamese enemy.

3. To damage and destroy large and small strategic communication lines of the Vietnamese enemy, especially his railroads.

4. To attack small, medium-sized, and large positions of the Vietnamese enemy.

5. To attack small, medium-sized, and large townships temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy.

Of these five new combat tactics, which is the most important?

In the five new combat tactics, special attention should be paid to breaking up and destroying the village administration under the temporary control of the Vietnamese enemy.

What are the principles for the attack on villages?

There is a number of principles for the attack on villages. They are as follows:

1. To organize forces into small groups and send them to conduct activities in villages within the framework of each objective.

2. To use one, two, or three groups of forces to break up and destroy the village administration under the temporary control of the Vietnamese enemy.

3. To move forces up and down in search of weak villages for attack; attack them repeatedly; refrain from confronting the Vietnamese enemy in the face; avoid the main force of the Vietnamese enemy in his back, whether the attack is close or far away, is a very effective method of attack.

4. To fight and build up forces at the same time. The more we attack villages, the more we cause the Vietnamese enemy to lose support in terms of people, Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, economy, food, and village administrations. The more we attack villages, the more we drain the local sources of supply for the Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression. The more we attack villages, the more villages we win to our cause throughout the country and the more villages we win close to and around cities, making it favorable for our three forces to attack these cities.

In breaking up and destroying the Vietnamese enemy's village administration, what ethics must the National Army most particularly grasp and implement? The National Army must grasp and implement the ethics of never harming the fraternal people. This is the sacred obligation that the National Army must absolutely uphold with a high sense of awakening in our capacity as patriots who love the people.

How should we proceed with the second group of battlefields? Here, we must implement the seven new combat tactics. What are these seven new combat tactics? The seven new combat tactics are:

1. To conduct political propaganda work to proselytize the fraternal Cambodian soldiers forcibly sent by the Vietnamese enemy to die on battlefields close to the border according to the principle of combining the political and military work using the political work as the basis.
2. To constantly snipe at the Vietnamese enemy.
3. To conduct mining attacks by planting, booby trapping, and wiring mines.
4. To attack the Vietnamese enemy by throwing explosives at him.
5. To assault.
6. To conduct commando raids.
7. To attack him with artillery fire.

Do all of you understand the above-cited guidance?

[Voices in chorus] We do.

Are you imbued with it?

[Voices in chorus] We are.

Can you implement it correctly?

[Voices in chorus] We pledge to always implement it correctly.

KPL REPORTS ON TALKS WITH THAILAND 26 MAR

BK270914 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane, March 27 (KPL) -- The second round of talks between the high-level technical delegations of Laos and Thailand took place in Bangkok on March 26, 1987.

Issues raised at the talks were tourism, trade fairs at locations at the border, talks at regional level and trade.

The sides agreed to promote and exchange cultural and sports delegations. Teams of teachers and students of the two countries are to visit each other.

After the talks, both delegations gave a press conference during which Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, head of the Lao delegation rejected the groundless accusation of the spokesman of the Thai delegation made on the previous day.

Souban Salitthilat reaffirmed the Lao side's concern to settle the issue regarding the three Lao hamlets in northern Sayaboury Province.

He nevertheless, qualified this meeting as an important step in the improvement and normalization of relations between the two countries.

The two sides agreed to have a follow up meeting which will be hosted by Laos and concerned in Vientiane.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN TALKS AT LUANG PRABANG MEETING

BK260534 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] A conference was held in Dongbang between 22 and 24 March to sum up lessons on party building at the grass-roots level. It was attended by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and 185 delegates.

The conference reviewed many fine lessons gained by the first group of cadres of various branches of work in Luang Prabang Province sent to build and consolidate grass-roots establishments in Nam Bak, Ngoi, and Pak Seng Districts from 22 December 1986 to 8 March this year. These cadres worked in 8 Lao Soung [ethnic Lao living on mountain peaks] villages, 30 Lao Theung [ethnic Lao living on mountain slopes] villages, and 18 Lao Loum [lowland ethnic Lao] villages. The conference was also aimed at providing experience for 62 provincial cadres being sent to consolidate the grass-roots establishments in Pak Ou and Nan Districts.

The task of the first group of cadres was, first of all, to concentrate on consolidating and building the party. They organized congresses of canton-level party units to select outstanding cadres to take charge of important work in localities and to dismiss unqualified cadres from the party. At the same time, they improved and strengthened the people's national defense and public security networks; appropriately reorganized production, for example, by improving and building various cooperatives; reorganized the people's daily living; and eliminated backward customs and traditions in many areas, thereby increasing the people's confidence in the party leadership and making them happy in building a new life. As for the people, they dared talk about the truth and proposed the availability of schools, medicines, film screening, and others.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan attentively followed the cadres' activities and encouraged them to obtain concrete experience. He gave advice on concrete methods for each work and on actual activities on the leading cadres in each locality as well as the cadres working at the grass-roots level. He encouraged them to launch revolutionary and massive campaigns with definite objectives and with thorough guidance. For example, it must be emphasized that party members must serve as models and must be efficient in leading the people.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan gave a very valuable guidance, thus ensuring more effective results of the shift to the grass roots in Luang Prabang Province.

TALKS HELD WITH HUNGARIAN FRONT DELEGATION 25 MAR

BK260542 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] On the morning of 25 March a delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee led by Bolang Boualapha, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman and standing member of the LFNC Central Committee, met and exchanged experience on the front work with the visiting delegation of the Hungary's Patriotic People's Front led by Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the Hungarian front and vice chairman of the Hungarian Committee for Solidarity With Other Nations.

The two sides informed each other of the situation of the front work in each country, particularly various methods for mobilizing the people to closely unite around their respective party and to contribute to the cause of defending and building the country. They discussed many issues on the promotion and development of the relations and cooperation between the two organizations, thus contributing to further strengthening the fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Hungary. They also expressed their position supporting the world peace movement, particularly various peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

INDOCHINESE GEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE CLOSES

BK261038 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane, March 26 (KPL) -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea signed here yesterday a memorandum following their second conference on geological cooperation.

The conference was held on March 24 to 25.

The participants reviewed the implementation of their cooperation programme since the first conference in Ho Chi Minh City in 1984. They also worked out a new action plan for the 1987-90 period.

According to the document signed, the three countries plan to coordinate in making a geological map on a scale of 1/1,000,000 by the end of this year.

They will continue their survey of mineral deposits at the frontier areas of the three countries. This undertaking is scheduled to be finished in 1989.

The conference agreed to set up a permanent office to coordinate the activities among the three countries of Indochina.

Personnel training was also envisaged in the cooperation programme.

The next conference of the same nature will be held in Phnom Penh, Kampuchea, in 1989, and the 2nd International Geological Congress is to be convened later in Hanoi.

The signatories to the document were Souliving Dalavong, deputy minister of industry and handicraft of the Lao PDR, Pham Quoc Tuong, first deputy head of Vietnam's General Department of Geology and Mining, and It Prang, deputy industry minister of Kampuchea.

Also present at the closing ceremony was Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry, and handicraft, and president of the Lao section of the three countries' Joint Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation.

Nguyen Xuan and Dam Xuen Dung, ambassador and head of the economic and cultural representation of Vietnam respectively, and Kampuchean Ambassador Nguon Phansiphan, were also on hand.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON 1ST DAY TALKS WITH LAO

BK260159 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Mar 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Not Really Friendly Talks"]

[Text] There were high hopes that the visit by Deputy Laotian Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat would bring Thailand and Laos closer. But those hopes were almost shattered even before the two sides completed their two-day talks.

Souban emerged from the first day of talks an angry man. Diplomatic protocols simply gave way to propagandistic hostility when the Laotian minister yesterday levelled a series of charges against Thailand in her own home during a press conference at the Thai Foreign Ministry.

Souban pointed an accusing finger at Thailand for almost everything from colluding with the Americans to destabilize Laos to masterminding the explosion at the Soviet Cultural Centre in Vientiane during the recent visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

With these charges, it is simply pointless from the outset to talk about sincerity of the two countries in resolving outstanding issues between them.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has repeated time and again that he was more than willing to visit Vientiane provided that there were "satisfactory result" from Souban's visit. Judging from what Souban had to say about Thailand yesterday, we are doubtful that the two sides would be able to reach a common understanding in their last day of talks today.

While Laos has been looked upon as a client state of Vietnam, we always try to look at the positive side and hope that Laos at least still retains some degree of independence.

But with that kind of hostility displayed by Souban yesterday, we have to question both the sincerity and independence of Laos in dealing with Thailand -- the country it has been saying it wanted to have good relations with.

We can only hope that Souban has come from Vientiane to try to create a better political atmosphere with Thailand. And we are certain that the way he behaved yesterday is not leading him toward that direction. We hope today's talks will bring about better understanding.

Lao 'Propaganda' Attacked

BK270041 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Dr Arun Phanuphong, who led the Thai delegation to the two-day talks with Laos, yesterday urged Vientiane to halt its verbal attacks against Thailand.

Arun also indicated that Deputy Laotian Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat failed to observe diplomatic etiquette by strongly criticizing Thailand on Wednesday.

"We feel that official statements by Laos continue to cause damage to Thailand," he told a press conference at the Foreign Ministry after the end of the two-day talks with Souban and his delegation.

The Thai Government has repeatedly said that a complete halt to propagandistic attacks against each other was crucial to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

Arun, an adviser on foreign affairs to the prime minister, assured the Laotian side that Thailand will refrain from attacking Laos verbally. "But the Laotian side appears reluctant to respond with such assurance saying that it is difficult to separate verbal attacks from facts or policy statements," he said.

Arun, a former deputy foreign minister, was said to be very upset by what he described as the Laotians' breaking of an agreement to confine sensitive issues to the meeting.

"Common sense should tell what a host country should do and how a visiting delegation should behave," he told reporters, apparently referring to Souban's criticisms of Thailand at a press conference at the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday.

During the press conference, Souban accused Thailand of colluding with the Americans to destabilize Laos. He also charged that Thailand had sent spies into his country.

Talks End in Deadlock

BK270031 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] Thailand yesterday agreed to consider a Laotian proposal that both countries withdraw their troops from the three border villages in Uttaradit Province before sending a joint survey team to settle the territorial dispute.

Although Thailand has agreed to consider the Laotian proposal, no progress was made on the issue while disagreement on other sensitive issues remain.

Laos also invited thai delegation leader Arun Phanuphong to visit Vientiane for another round of talks but did not mention when such talks should be held.

The proposal on the three border villages -- an issue Vientiane considers to be the major obstacle to better ties -- was one of several measures proposed by both sides to improve bilateral relations after both dropped charges on sensitive issues on Wednesday.

Although Laotian officials said the tension over the territorial dispute has eased since it erupted in July 1984, diplomatic observers felt that no progress was achieved.

Some observers even said that the results of the talks did not warrant a visit by Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila to Vientiane.

Mr. Arun quoted Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat as saying that if Thailand agrees to its territorial proposal and the incident is resolved, the Thai proposal to revive the special committees on trade and economic cooperation would be taken up.

Mr Arun also quoted the Laotian delegation chief as saying that once the territorial dispute and Laotian allegations of Thai support for resistance are cleared up, Vientiane would agree to another Thai proposal to allow Thai businessmen to invest in Laos.

Mr Souban said the alleged Thai support for Laotian resistance groups was the second major obstacle to better ties. Thailand has denied the charges.

Mr Arun said he will pass on the Laotian territorial proposal for government consideration.

He reiterated, however, that no Thai troops are stationed in the disputed area. Thailand also proposed that a joint technical team be sent to survey the border area.

Although Laos has said repeatedly that Thai troops remained in the area and called for their withdrawal, Mr Souban, in a separate press conference yesterday, said only some Thai troops remained near the villages.

The Laotian minister called on these remaining troops, stationed 100 to 300 metres from the villages, to withdraw to their original positions before the incident occurred.

Mr Souban said while Laos does not have any troops in the area, it keeps defence volunteers in the disputed villages.

He made it clear that any progress in bilateral ties depends on resolution of the territorial dispute.

Mr Souban said, however, that the situation (over the territorial dispute) has improved.

"Thai troops have withdrawn from their positions except in some spots," he said.

"This problem concerns our sovereignty and if the Thai Government really tries the problem can be solved.

"The atmosphere (over this issue) is better than in 1984, there has been contact and reasonable discussion. The atmosphere is conducive to a solution."

Diplomatic observers said, however, that both sides have stuck to their respective positions and there has been no satisfactory progress on the issue. They felt that there was little chance ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi would visit Laos if he felt that no concrete breakthrough was achieved.

ACM Sitthi has said that he would consider leading a delegation to Laos if the talks progress satisfactorily.

Asked if he would propose that ACM Sitthi visit Laos, Mr Arun said he would evaluate the results of the talks in a report to his superiors, namely ACM Sitthi and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

Mr Arun refused to say whether he thought ACM Sitthi should visit Vientiane saying that the final decision was up to the minister.

Among other Thai proposals aimed at solving sensitive issues, Mr Arun proposed that Thailand and Laos act according to the guidelines laid out in the 1979 joint communique in which the Laotians agreed.

Both countries should organise package tours to the islands in the Mekong River as a means of promoting tourism for both countries. The Laotians agreed to consider this proposal.

Thailand also proposed that Sunday markets should be opened in provinces on both sides of the border.

In opening these markets, Thai and Lao citizens should be allowed to travel freely for a day but not venture more than a kilometre or two in each other's territory.

The only point of agreement between both sides was that cultural and educational exchanges should continue:

Otherwise, both sides stuck to their positions over allegations of Laotian narcotics trafficking and those of Lao support of Phak Mai insurgency in Thailand.

Mr Souban is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today before leaving for Vientiane tomorrow.

UK DEFENSE SECRETARY CONCLUDES TALKS WITH LEADERS

BK270750 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Britain expects to increase the amount of military equipment it sends to Thailand, according to British Defense Secretary George Younger. He said that he discussed the matter in broad terms with Thai military leaders during the last 2 days. Mr Younger who arrived in Bangkok on Tuesday said that he also discussed the Cambodian conflict during his meeting with Thai military leaders assuring them that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would raise the issue with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev when she visits him in Moscow next week. The third subject discussed was the training given to Thai military personnel in Britain. Mr Younger said the program would continue at the current level. He leaves Bangkok today for Brunei.

10 KILLED IN CLASH WITH SRV; BATTLE CONTINUES

BK270059 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] More than 10 troops were killed and Vietnamese forces suffered heavy casualties as the Army launched a fresh bid to dislodge intruding soldiers from three border hills in Ubon Ratchathani on Wednesday [25 March], military sources said. Fighting is still continuing.

A villager at Ban Khor, Nam Yun District, was also killed and two others wounded by Vietnamese artillery in the ensuing cross-border shelling which lasted throughout Wednesday.

Military sources and field reports said that the Thai military casualties were caused by shrapnel from mortars and artillery shells fired at advancing ground forces sent to recapture hills 408 and 382 in Nam Yun District which have been seized by Hanoi troops.

The Thai assault on the two Vietnamese positions met with stiff resistance from the Vietnamese.

The operation was ordered by Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut who inspected the area last Friday.

An unknown number of Vietnamese soldiers have been entrenched on the two hills and Hill 500, and defied repeated warnings to withdraw.

The sources said Thai troops seized parts of the two hills following the fierce fighting on Wednesday and the Vietnamese casualties in the clash were believed to be high.

SHAN GUERRILLAS TOLD TO MOVE AWAY FROM BORDER

BK230342 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] The rebel forces of drug kingpin Khun Sa have been given a deadline to move farther from the Thai border into Burma or face an attack by Thai government forces, a border patrol police source said yesterday.

The source in Chiang Mai told THE NATION that Thai government forces last week sent a message to commander of Khun Sa's Shan State Army (SSA) guerrillas on Doi Maklang Noi mountain, about five km from the Thai border in the northern province, ordering them to withdraw deeper into Burma.

He said the Thai border forces gave Khun Sa and his men seven days to comply with the order but so far they have not responded. More than 100 Shan guerrillas are reportedly positioned at Doe Maklang Noi, about two kms from Doi Lang mountain, opposite Mae Ai District, he said.

The border forces earlier this month captured nine bases of the SSA guerrillas in Doi Lang area on the Thai-Burmese border, sending Khun Sa's followers fleeing into the Burmese territory.

The source said the Thai troops might cross the ill-defined border to attack the SSA stronghold if Khun Sa's commander fails to meet the deadline.

Insurgents Asked To Surrender

BK241118 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] The Fourth Army has launched a campaign to persuade insurgents in the five southern border provinces to surrender, Fourth Army deputy commander Maj-Gen Ophat Phothiphaet revealed this morning.

He said the campaign covers particularly five provinces, Satun, Songkhla, Patrani, Yala and Narathiwat where insurgents of the southern Muslim separatist movement, the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) and the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) are active.

Leaflets have been distributed widely in the five provinces urging the insurgents to surrender and calling for an end of armed struggle which has resulted in the losses of lives of a large number of people.

The leaflets say defectors holding Thai nationality will be welcomed as participants in the development of the Thai nation. Those holding other nationalities, apparently referring to CPM insurgents, will be provided with land to settle down, if they volunteer to remain in Thailand.

The leaflets also say defectors will be given jobs and land on which they can make their living.

The insurgents are urged to surrender before the rainy season starts, the leaflets say.

Troops on Alert

BK270051 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Border security units have gone on alert amid reports that Burmese suppression operations may force drug Kingpin Khun Sa into Thailand.

A Border Patrol Police source said yesterday the units along the Thai-Burmese border were also ordered to monitor developments and cope with any intrusion.

Elements of Khun Sa's Shan United Army [SUA] are reported to be still in place on their Doi Lang mountain stronghold in Chiang Rai.

Much of the mountain has been reclaimed by Thai troops and most of Khun Sa's men have withdrawn to Doi Mak Lang Noi, about 10 kilometres to the north.

A military source said the SUA soldiers at Doi Lang, some of them Mingling among the people, are gathering intelligence on Thai troop activities.

The source said the SUA men have three options according to a situation analysis: complete withdrawal to an area in Laos opposite of Chiang Saen District or clashing with Thai forces and then dispersing into small guerrilla units. According to the analysis, Khun Sa's men may cause political disturbance such as sabotage to bargain for a Thai withdrawal from their former stronghold.

Meanwhile, about 1,000 troops of the Burmese Communist Party which is a bitter rival of the SUA, have moved to Doi Phak Kut, north of Huai Ha, inside Burma about 20 kilometres from the Thai border.

The source hinted at another major Thai operation.

OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH MALAYAN CP LEADER

BK240138 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Yala -- Chang Jung Min, a leader of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM], last week held talks with senior government officials here for the surrender of 400 guerrillas, intelligence sources said yesterday.

The sources said the CPM asked for three weeks to decide whether they would accept the Government's offer of a new life and lay down their arms.

If Chang's Marxist-Leninist faction of the CPM's Zone 2 agrees to end the four-decade conflict, the sources said, it would mean the surrender of his 400 armed men operating in the border area of this province.

The faction is known to be the strongest of three CPM factions operating at the border.

The sources said negotiations were still under way with the CPM's 10th regiment in Narathiwat Province.

About 1,500-1,800 CPM guerrillas are operating along the border.

According to the sources, all the defectors would be taken to the Sirinthorn army base in Pattani for political rehabilitation before being moved to resettlement areas by the Army.

It was recently reported that Malaysian members of the CPM would be given alien status which would allow them to stay on Thai soil. The Army plans to announce a breakthrough on the problem soon.

Officer on Guerrilla Surrender

BK250139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Thailand assured Malaysia yesterday that Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) members who defected on March 14 would not resume their attempt to overthrow the Malaysian Government, Army Chief of Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun said yesterday.

Fourth Army Commander Lt-Gen Wisit Atkhumwong told reporters that besides the 90 CPM guerrillas of the 8th Regiment who had surrendered to southern military authorities following truce talks, 25 more were expected to surrender tomorrow.

Gen Wanchai said the Army hoped that Malaysia would support the Thai military's decision to allow the CPM members to hand over their weapons and come out of the jungle.

Thailand would try to explain the surrender to Malaysian members of the joint border committee, he said.

Lt-Gen Wisit said that 66 of the CPM guerrillas who had surrendered were Malaysian and 22 were Thai.

The Army hoped to be able to persuade all 1,500 CPM guerrillas known to be in Thailand to surrender.

"If that happens, Thailand will have put an end to the CPM armed struggle that has been going on for more than 20 years," Gen Wanchai said.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who heads the anti-communist Internal Security Operation Command, would be informed of the defection of the first batch of CPM members shortly, Gen Wanchai said. He said that talks had been held with the CPM in line with Prime Minister's Order No. 66/23, which seeks to end war with Communists.

He said that the CPM members who surrendered had carried out guerrilla attacks against Malaysia from bases in Na Thawi, Sadao and Hat Yai districts in Thailand's Songkhla Province.

The defectors promised to stop subversive activities against Malaysia.

Lt-Gen Wisit said that all defectors would undergo rehabilitation programmes for 30 days under military supervision.

They would be given land in Sadao District and occupational training by the Government to enable them to earn a living without becoming a burden to the Government.

Malaysian CPM members would be repatriated to their homeland if they so desire, and Thailand would intercede with Beijing if any of the defectors want to visit relatives in China, he said.

In addition to turning over 200 rifles and about 10,000 rounds of ammunition to the authorities, the defectors promised to help defuse about 10,000 booby traps they had planted in the border jungle, he said.

CHAWALIT URGED TO KEEP ARMY OUT OF POLITICS

BK250151 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Mar 87 p 4

[By Toemsak C. Phalanuphap: "Chawalit Must Keep Army Out To Revolutionize Thai Politics"]

[Text] Hardly a day goes by now without some dubious groups claiming to represent the working people appear to show their support for the patiwat [revolution] of Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut. To these so-called "representatives of the working people," patiwat is the panacea which could end all problems in Thailand. Whether or not these groups represent the working people is still a question. Sceptics believe that these "representatives" were sent by some amateurish agitators.

Just exactly what is Gen Chawalit's patiwat all about?

Gen Chawalit wants to revolutionize Thailand by making the political system serve the public interest and re-directing the thrust of national development policy to making Thailand an "agricultural superpower" rather than a newly-industrializing country (NIC) which the Prem V Government wants Thailand to be. In an impromptu interview with journalists under the blazing sun one day last week, Gen Chawalit even ventured to suggest that the government has not done enough to help the poor farmers. He also suggested that the farmers' debts owed to government's banks and agencies which totalled about 12,000 million baht should be waived, or at least, the farmers be allowed to repay their debts in instalments of 50 baht a month.

Making public statements that are highly palatable to the working people is easy. Anyone can say that the government should help the poor and combat corruption. One need not be an astute pundit to see that the Thai political system is not serving the public interest and that the industrialization (at any cost) is not benefiting the farmers who constitute about 70 percent of the Thai population.

The goals of Gen Chawalit's patiwat are noble. The question is how to achieve them.

Gen Chawalit seems to advocate an army-led aristocracy (he calls it the "national government"), headed by a powerful premier who can choose his Cabinet members. The political system will continue to be a constitutional monarchy. But it is unclear whether Gen Chawalit wants to retain the political party system. Some of his public statements indicate a strong dislike of the political party system. He seems to believe that the political system is infested with self-centered capitalists who invest in buying votes in general elections; once they are inside a government, these capitalists would try to recoup their election investment by wielding political power for self-interest.

Gen Chawalit is more ambiguous on how to start his patiwat. He would only say that it will be carried out through non-violent means without involving a coup. At times, he also clarifies that he is discussing the concept of patiwat from a theoretical viewpoint.

Nevertheless, Gen Chawalit's talk about his patiwat has caused some consternation inside the Prem V Government and led the Press as well as the public to speculate that Gen Chawalit was preparing to unseat Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. The speculation and rumours about a rift between Chawalit and Prem prompted Prem to invite Chawalit and a group of top brass for lunch at Government House after his monthly press conference in late February. A government spokesman told the Press afterward that Prem was extremely happy that day. He also said Prem and Chawalit agreed that they should continue to stand for "the righteousness" and that they would try to set an example to their subordinates.

What example is Prem setting? After seven years in office, one clear example he has set is that an ex-army chief does not necessarily make an effective premier.

Prem is merely the most durable premier in recent times, but certainly not one of the most effective. The bickerings within his coalition government and the alleged scandals involving some members of his Cabinet suggest that Prem does not have effective control over his Cabinet, much less over the four parties in the coalition. Suffice it to say here that political circumstances put Prem at the helm of state seven years ago. (Prem has admitted recently that he was rather reluctant to accept the premiership). Since then, a rumour has circulated in Government House that Prem is indispensable. Rumour or not, Prem has grown accustomed to it; now he seems to believe in it.

One might also ask example has [as published] Gen Chawalit tried to set since he was appointed army chief last May.

Gen Chawalit started out in good form, declaring that he would lead the Army out of politics, and that he has no political ambition. He began an impressive programme to modernize the Army, improve the welfare of the rank and file, and trim out fat from bloated units. He says that what he has been doing to the Army is part of his patiwat.

However, Gen Chawalit has not yet made any substantive move to start leading the Army out of politics. On the contrary, his recent public statements were highly politicized. Some of them, such as the one about developing Thailand into an "agricultural superpower," directly contradicted the policies of the Prem V Government which he has professed to serve.

Anyway, it is still not too late for Gen Chawalit to make amends and start leading the Army out of politics. There are at least two simple things that he can do now.

First, he can indicate that he does not want re-appointment as a senator. Leave the Senate to outstanding personalities who have time. Quitting the Senate will be a highly visible gesture of him leaving politics.

Next, and more importantly, he can call off all attempts by his men to manage the political parties both inside and outside the government coalition. Just leave the parties alone. Let them function freely. Let them quarrel if they like to. For in a free country, people will disagree and make a lot of noise.

These two simple steps could be his beginning to revolutionize Thai politics and enable "democracy" to grow freely.

Gen Chawalit blames politicians who are self-centred businessmen for undermining the political system. But one can very well argue that military domination and intervention in politics since the Revolution of 1932 has done much more damage to the political system. Businessmen just entered politics in a well-organized fashion in the aftermath of the October Uprising in 1973.

In the final analysis, Gen Chawalit faces a dilemma: On the one hand, he was to wield political power to carry on his patiwat. On the other hand, he has vowed to lead the army out of politics.

The groups of "representatives" of the working people trickling out to raise pro-patiwat banners did not look serious about demanding any revolutionary changes. Many of them could not even explain why they "permit Gen Chawalit to start the "patiwat" in the first place, let alone tell what the patiwat is all about. The real working people need a lot more political education before they realize what a true patiwat is. For the moment, the working people just care about making ends meet, stay out of trouble, and hope for the best. Anyone who thinks the working people are ready for revolutionary changes is only fooling himself.

If Gen Chawalit stays in politics and succeeds Prem as the next premier, chances are that he will turn out to be just another ex-army chief who becomes the premier because of political expediency. And the next army chief will soon begin to put pressures on him and will eventually succeed him.

On the other hand, if Gen Chawalit leads the army out of politics, he will be remembered as the army chief who started the true political revolution in Thailand -- taking the army out of politics.

HANOI INTRODUCES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES

BK261250 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1137 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Friends, you are invited to listen to our introduction to the list of persons nominated to run for election to the Eighth National Assembly in Hanoi municipality:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Ba Dinh and Hoan Kiem wards, which is to elect four deputies:

1. Vu Dinh Cu, a PhD, deputy rector of the Vietnam Academy of Science, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.
2. Nguyen Qui Nhoi, head of the Hanoi joint handicraft cooperative.
3. Nguyen Van Linh, general Secretary of the CPV Central Committee.
4. Tran Thi Lien, doctor, Saint Paul Hospital.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Dong Da ward and Tu Liem District, which is to elect four deputies:

1. Luu Van Anh, standing member of the Hai Ba Trung ward joint handicraft cooperative and head of the (Mai Lien Hop) cooperative.
2. Luu Huu Phong, standing member of the Dong Da ward joint handicraft cooperative and head of the Dong Vinh carpet weaving cooperative.
3. Nguyen Thi Tan, deputy manager of a factory of the Thong Nhut electromechanical enterprise in Hanoi.
4. Tran Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Municipal People Committee.
5. Nguyen Thi Tuoc, worker, deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Mai Dong Machinery Plant.
6. Buddhist Monk Kim Cuong Tu, vice chairman of the Central Administrative Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Church.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Hai Ba Trung ward and Thanh Tri District, which is to elect four deputies.

1. Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, Senior General, and Minister of National Defense.
2. (Bao The Bong), member of the Hai Ba Trung [words indistinct] corporation, labor hero.
3. Do Dinh Giao, director of an electric gauge manufacturing plant.
4. To Van Sam, headmaster of the Construction Workers School No 4 of the Hanoi Construction Office.
5. Tran Thi Tu, (?architect), supervisor of a workshop of the 8 March Weaving Plant.

6. Nguyen Xien, general secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 4, comprising Hoai Duc and Dan Phuong districts, which is to elect three deputies:

1. (Vuong Kim Sanh), a municipal party committee member and chairwoman of the Municipal Vietnam Women's Union.

2. Tran Quyet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and deputy minister of interior.

3. Dang Thi Than, head of the Tien Son handicraft cooperative in Hoai Duc District.

4. Nguyen Duc Thuc, a party member, agronomist, leader of the Dan Phuoc village scientific-technical team in Dan Phuong District.

5. Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 5, comprising Phuc Tho and Thach That districts, which is to elect three deputies:

1. Ngo Thi Dieu, agronomist and deputy head of the Phung Xa village agricultural cooperative in Thach That District.

2. Le Quang Dao, member of the CPV Central Committee and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium.

3. Hoang The Loc, head of the Phung Thuong village agricultural-industrial-trade-credit cooperative in Phuc Tho District.

4. Du The Quynh, an outstanding artist, director of the Vietnam Song-dance-music opera.

5. Nguyen Dinh Tien, director of a refrigerating equipment factory.

Electoral Unit 6, comprising Ba Vi District and Son Tay Town, which is to elect three deputies:

1. Nguyen Kim Anh, engineer, head of a project site of the municipal public utility building corporation.

2. Nguyen Thi Banh, chairwoman of the Duong Lam Village Vietnamese Women's Union in Son Tay Town.

3. Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

4. Lu Giang, Lieutenant General of the Capital Military Region Headquarters, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

5. Phan Van Vuong, director of the Hanoi Paint Chemical Enterprise.

Electoral Unit 7, comprising Gia Lam District, which is to elect three deputies:

1. Le Van Bui, member of the standing body of the district party committee, head of the agricultural cooperative in Da Ton Village of Gia Lam District, labor hero.
2. Pham Van Hoa, a grade 6/7 worker, secretary of the party chapter, secretary of the workshop trade union, and leader of a production team of Machine Tool Factory No 1.
3. Thach Thi Hue, member of the Gia Lam District party committee and leader of a production team of Tailoring Enterprise No 10.
4. Do Quang Nham, member of the science and technology council of the Hanoi Federation of Handicraft Cooperatives and deputy head in charge of technical work of the Hong Ha high-level chemical cooperative.
5. Nguyen Cong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of agriculture and food industry.

Electoral Unit 8, comprising Dong Anh District, which is to elect three deputies:

1. Nguyen Van Ken, member of the standing body of the district party committee and deputy head of the agricultural-industrial-credit cooperative in Viet Tien.
2. Pham Ngoc Dang, a PhD and dean of the Hanoi College of Building.
3. Phan Hien, minister of justice.
4. Tran Thi Ngu Huong, a PhD degree holding professor, dean of the College of Agriculture No. 1, deputy to the seventh national assembly.
5. Pham Loi, member of the standing body of the municipal party committee, secretary of the Hanoi Trade Union Federation, and deputy to the seventh national assembly.

Electoral Unit 9, comprising Soc Son and Me Linh districts, which is to elect four deputies:

1. Tran Thi Tam Dan, member of the standing body of the municipal party committee, head of the municipal party committee science and education section, deputy to seventh national assembly.
2. Do Thi Hien Hoa, deputy head of the Mai Dinh agricultural cooperative in Soc Son District.
3. Hoang Quy, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of finance.
4. Nguyen Xuan Sang, member of the district party committee, electric engineer, and head of the Soc Son District federation of handicraft cooperatives.
5. Nguyen Duc Thach, member of the district party committee and head of the agricultural-industrial-credit cooperative in Tien Phong village of Me Linh District.

6. Nguyen Thu, director of the Cinematography Department of the Ministry of Culture, deputy to the seventh national assembly.

HANOI RADIO REVIEWS BORDER AREA SITUATION

BK270426 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Feature by station editor Vu Dinh Vinh: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades and friends, the dry season is coming to an end and we are still following up situations in the border areas with close vigilance. In the Vietnamese northern border areas during the past days, the enemy still continued shelling and sending commandos into our territory for sabotage activities. It is noteworthy thatat the Thai-Cambodian border, the Thai side is cooking up a fabrication accusing Vietnamese troops in Cambodia of intruding into Thai territory. They threatened to let the Thai Army Forces use air force, artillery, and infantry units to attack the enemy.

In reality, during the past several days while the imperialist and reactionary circles were making a ballyhoo about the so-called 1st anniversary of the 8-point proposal of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government to encourage various types of Khmer reactionary groups, the Thai side on the other hand accelerated its activities of violating Cambodian territorial integrity. The Cambodian news agency SPK said recently that during the past few weeks various kinds of Thai aircraft violated Cambodian airspace on 30 occasions for reconnaissance purposes over the areas of Preah Vihear, Anlung Veng, Phnum Kinh Kuok, Smat Deng, and so forth along the Cambodian-Lao-Thai border. On 11 March an A-37 Thai aircraft dropped bombs on Hill 508, about 12 kilometers inside Cambodian territory. On the ground, Thai artillery daily fired from 500 to 1,000 shells into Cambodian territory on Hills 715, 1271, and 971 and areas of Soda, Oda, and Phnum Chuor. The Cambodian border defense force counterattacked and killed more than 140 Khmer remnant troops who intruded into Cambodia from the Thai side. At present, the Thai side is resorting to other dangerous provocative acts in areas along the Thai-Cambodian border, thus creating tension at this region.

It is obvious that the Thai side has created this situation and thus it must bear full responsibility thereafter. [passage omitted]

AFP: HANOI DENIES BORDER CLASH WITH THAILAND

BK260928 Hong Kong AFP in English 0901 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi, March 26 (AFP) -- Informed Vietnamese sources Thursday denied reports that Vietnamese troops were occupying territory on the Thai side of the Cambodian border, saying the disputed hills were inside Cambodia. The sources also denied reports from Bangkok of heavy fighting in the region.

Based on maps published during the French colonial period, the hills in question were in Cambodian territory, while the Thais were "using American maps more favorable to them," the sources said.

"Thailand is trying to convince international public opinion that it is Vietnam which is causing problems at the border," the sources said. They added that the hills in question were defended by 100 to 200 soldiers and not the 700 to 800 alleged by Bangkok.

"In the past few months, the situation on the frontier has been quiet, except for a few clashes and some bombardment by the Thai army," the sources said adding that among weapons used by the Thais was napalm. The sources added there had been no dry season offensive this year in Cambodia.

Commenting on Bangkok reports that Moscow planned to deliver MiG-21 fighters to Cambodia, Vietnamese sources said that a few Cambodian pilots had been trained in the Soviet Union but that there were currently no plans to send such planes to Phnom Penh. The Cambodian air force has a few MiG-192, some Chinese-made, which are used mainly for pilot training.

A spokesman for the foreign ministry in Phnom Penh was quoted Thursday as saying that recent statements by top Thai military leaders were indicative of Bangkok's "preparations for a new escalation of the Thai war against Kampuchea."

The spokesman, quoted by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, accused Thailand of falling in line with Chinese policy in Southeast Asia and "trying to keep up tension and to obstruct the trend to dialogue which has emerged in the region."

HANOI RAPS THAI TREATMENT OF CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

BK261429 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] After declaring to close down the Khao I-Dang Refugee Camp, the Thai authorities decided to transfer hundreds of Kampuchean refugees from this camp to bases of the Khmer reactionaries on the Thai-Kampuchean border. This move of the Thai ruling circles is aimed at using Kampuchean refugees, including old men and children, as a shield for the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary forces. Since 1979, these Khmer reactionary forces have many times used refugees as cannon fodder in their infiltration into Kampuchea for sabotage activities. They also used the refugees as a shield against counterattacks by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces. This is an undeniable proof of the inhuman policy pursued by the Thai ruling circles since 1979, using Khmer refugees as a tool in support of the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary forces against the revival of the Kampuchean people. This move also shows that the Thai authorities only want to create confrontation, maintain tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in Southeast Asia, and sabotage the trend for dialogue, which is developing in the region.

For a long time now, the Thai authorities have pursued an erroneous and inhuman policy toward the Kampuchean refugees. On the one hand, they take advantage of these refugees to seek humanitarian aid from international organizations. On the other hand, they turn them into a reserve for the Khmer reactionary forces and turn refugee camps into a hideout and bases for Khmer reactionary groups. The Indonesian paper MERDEKA on 6 April 1983 remarked that Kampuchean refugee camps on Thai soil had become sanctuaries for the Khmer Rouge. These forces used those refugee camps as staging bases, from which they conducted activities of harassment and subversion inside Kampuchean territory.

In a recent statement, the PRK demanded that the Thai ruling circles stop at once the transfer of Kampuchean refugees to bases of the Khmer reactionaries along the Thai-Kampuchean border, ensure safety for them, separate them from the Pol Pot army remnants and other Khmer reactionaries, give them shelters deep inside Thai territory, and respect international law concerning refugees.

The Government of the PRK once again affirmed its readiness to receive Kampuchean refugees who wish to return home through an international organisation agreed upon as intermediary by parties concerned. The PRK is willing to enter into talks, direct or indirect, with Thailand to settle Kampuchean refugee issue and other questions concerning the common interests of the two countries without any demand for each other's recognition. This correct stand and goodwill of the PRK have been welcomed and supported by world public opinion.

ARMY PAPER HAILS MINISTERS' DECISION ON CHECKPOINTS

BK251603 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 87 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "A Positive Measure To Broaden the Circulation of Goods"]

[Text] On 11 March, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a decision to disband all checkpoints along interprovincial and intraprovincial roads. The decision stipulates: "Henceforth, no sectors or echelons are authorized to establish permanent checkpoints or to organize mobile checks along roads or waterways. The organization of control and inspection to ensure safety of communications and public order, which is assumed by the ministries of interior and defense, is not governed by this decision."

In the past, almost all localities — from provincial to district and village levels — set up checkpoints on various communications axes at will. Some localities even erected as many as five or six checkpoints on a 100-km long section of road, thus obstructing the circulation and distribution of goods, causing inconvenience in the sale of surplus products by producers, giving rise to many negative phenomena, and disrupting prices and the market. To overcome this situation, the chairman of the Council of Ministers in 1984 issued a decision to reduce the number of checkpoints in various localities and recently issued another decision to disband all checkpoints along communications lines.

This decision by the chairman of the Council of Ministers precisely suits the present economic situation in our country and encourages the laboring people to help develop production because they are now free to sell their surplus products after having fulfilled their obligation to the state. It also creates favorable conditions for the exchange of goods in each province and among various localities in the country, helps overcome an imbalance of goods, and stabilizes market prices step by step.

To implement this decision, the most important thing for all localities, sectors, and echelons to know is that to ensure efficiency in market management and the circulation of goods they must combine economic and administrative measures closely, with the emphasis on economic measures. The decision to disband all checkpoints along communications lines can also provide the means for private traders to engage in competitive sales and purchases, speculation, and smuggling as well as to evade taxes and so forth. Therefore, along with disbanding these checkpoints, all ministries, sectors, and localities concerned must make public the lists of commodities that are under the unified management of the state and commodities that can be freely circulated by the people. Meanwhile, they must adopt measures to ensure coordination between professional forces and forces of the masses to struggle effectively against speculation, smuggling, and hoarding right at the points of production or the points of sale. This is to satisfactorily manage the market while not interfering with the legal circulation of goods by the people.

Experience shows that to scrupulously implement this decision and successfully develop its effect, all leading cadres at the central level and in the localities must concentrate on directing its implementation, from providing explanation and guidance to organizing inspection and supervision. Decisive action must be taken against any act that is contrary to this decision of the chairman of the Council of Ministers or any local activity that impedes the circulation of authorized goods.

The decision to disband all checkpoints along communications lines by the chairman of the Council of Ministers is a positive measure to step up the circulation of goods in the country to meet the demands of production and consumption and satisfy the aspirations of the people in the face of the present situation. Our People's Armed Forces welcome this decision by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Let us implement scrupulously all stipulations, circulate only legal goods, and coordinate actively with all market management forces in localities where we are stationed in opposing all acts of competitive sales and purchases, thereby helping to ensure the satisfactory distribution and circulation of goods and stabilize the market.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

BK121012 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Mar 87

[12 March NHAN DAN editorial: "Ensure Quickest Delivery of Supplies to Production Establishments at the Lowest Cost"]

[Text] Normally, the cost of materials accounts for 70 percent of the total cost of production in almost 90 percent of all goods. Along with trying to save materials, we should pay attention to reducing supply transportation expenses, thereby contributing directly to reducing production costs. The supply sector has set forth targets for various supply units to strive to reduce supply transportation expenses by 5 percent. This important measure is aimed at expanding the product contract system and promptly implementing the reward and penalty system for the delivery of goods and materials. It is also aimed at delivering raw materials directly from ports to production establishments, improving work at materials receiving sites, abolishing unnecessary relay centers, and rationally reorganizing the labor force. Thanks to this measure, more than 2,000 cadres and personnel who for a long time earned their salaries through the supply services, are now engaged in direct production and service activities, thus earning wages from their own labor while making products for society.

Implementing these measures, the supply sector in the past year reduced supply transportation expenses by 6 percent, exceeding the plan norm by 1 percent or reducing production costs by 70 million dong. Reality shows that we can reduce supply transportation expenses more -- a normal requirement in economic management. According to a survey at many supply units throughout the circulation network, work relating to transportation and goods loading and unloading accounts for 60 percent while financial management accounts for 15 percent. This is irrational because some production establishments receive their supplies very late while transportation expenses are as much as 150 or 200 percent of the material value. In addition to the main factor causing this situation, there are other negative factors, such as supply transportation routes from point of origin to production establishments running through many unnecessary check points and centers. In comparison to the last 5 years, the present volume of materials for production and construction has not increased greatly, but the supply organization system has been expanded fourfold from 240 to more than 1,000 supply corporations of various sectors and echelons from the central to provincial, ward, and district levels. The business network must bear the expense of maintaining this enlarged managerial mechanism. Each metric ton of material delivered to production establishments is subjected to many regulations.

Loading and unloading goods and receiving and transporting materials at various warehouses and ports and on various roads are also subjected to many inconvenient regulations, thus causing difficulty for supply recipients who have to wait for days, while many set financial and economic norms that are too high, do not accord with reality, and lack a scientific basis. This has created confusion for grass-roots units in formulating plans for supply transportation expenses, thus forcing them to estimate expenses and add them to production costs. Therefore, prompt procurement of supplies, lessening inconvenience and reducing supply transportation expenses, are tasks aimed at developing production and enhancing the effectiveness of supply.

It is imperative for us to reorganize equipment and work systems at various supply units of echelons and sectors from the central to provincial, ward, and district levels, while strengthening managerial work by applying various technical advances and resolutely eliminating various unnecessary checkpoints and centers to ensure that supplies are delivered to production establishments by the shortest and quickest routes at the lowest expense. We must strive to establish positive financial and economic norms through careful scientific study and calculation and in compliance with reality and the characteristics of each sector and unit. This is an important factor in reducing supply transportation expenses. These norms must be formulated in such a way that they can be fulfilled by material receiving and transporting centers, warehouses, and equipment repair workshops, taking into account the use of capital, losses in transportation, and administrative expenses.

On the basis of these norms, in expanding the application of the reward and penalty system and encouraging units and individuals who work effectively, we are reviewing all expenses relating to the circulation network, opposing all embezzlement, and discouraging all tasks carried out purely for form's sake, which has resulted in establishing various unnecessary posts and centers. We must realistically practice thrift in accordance with the Sixth CPV Congress resolution's spirit; mobilize cadres, workers, and personnel of various supply units to develop their rights to collective mastery and participation in economic management, set forth appropriate norms for supply transportation expenses; resolutely oppose negative phenomena at loading, unloading, receiving, and transporting centers to help lessen losses of materials; speed up transportation; and reduce expenses, thereby contributing to the implementation of various economic plans, especially the three major economic programs.

NHAN DAN ON HYDROMETEOROLOGY SECTOR IN ECONOMY

BK230559 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Mar 87

[NHAN DAN 23 March Editorial: "Hydrometeorology Serves the Three New Major Economic Programs"]

[Text] All human activities are closely linked to the environment. The environment includes both natural conditions and resources which develop according to natural law and are also influenced by human activities. Man has not yet gained the capability of warding off and preventing natural disasters such as storms, floods, and tidal waves but he can conduct surveys to discover definite laws of nature which enable forecasts and calculations to limit damage caused by natural disasters and to best utilize the natural resources of the country.

The hydrometeorology sector's duty is to help exploit the rich resources of tropical nature and to simultaneously overcome its shortcomings as the sixth party congress resolutions have indicated that the country's resources — especially agricultural land and forest resources — have not only not been fully tapped but also have been wasted, while the ecological environment is being destroyed.

The three major economic programs -- grain and food products, consumer goods, and export goods -- are the main contents of the socioeconomic plans for the remaining years of the initial stage of transition to socialism in our country. The hydrometeorology sector must strive to make its most positive contributions to the implementation of these programs and objectives.

Characterized by its high humidity and monsoons, our country's natural course has frequently with high intensity. The hydrometeorology sector's primary duty is to support the task of controlling and fighting flash floods, typhoons, waterlogging, humidity, and insects, and to provide increasingly accurate short-term and long-term information on weather and climate. This requires the sector to constantly improve its survey and observation network and its telegraphic information and forecasts in order to provide to various sectors timely and accurate information on the great potentials of weather and water resources in order to help our country's agriculture organize its cultivation patterns in a way suitable to each ecological environment. This will help develop agriculture, increase grain and food products for society, raw materials for the processing industry, and goods for export.

A general review of all the results of research on weather and climatic situations and of natural resources will help formulate accurate and scientific production plans and programs for the entire country and for each region, thus increasing the results of production and business. A study of the relations among various natural factors at each stage of the growth of crops and animals, the estimates of production volume, and the forecasts on insect situations will facilitate the study and application of technical innovations, the providing of guidance for production, and the shipment and conservation of grain and food products.

With the function of protecting the water and air environments, the hydrometeorology sector should participate well and effectively in the use and protection of the ecological environment. It should quickly establish a system for surveying the state and quality of water and air environments and the sources of refuse which pollute the environment. It must watch and promptly detect all environmental developments and changes and report on the pollution situation, especially in major cities, industrial complexes, waterways, and major agricultural zones. It must associate its research and survey activities closely with those of the socioeconomic, security, and national defense sectors in order to achieve high results in its service. It must perfect its existing hydrometeorology network; establish a system for surveying the water and air environments; plan hydrometeorological surveys and observation of the continental shelf, make rules; provide necessary information to various sectors; cooperate with various sectors in formulating socioeconomic, security, and national defense strategies; and practically help localities and primary installations implement the three major economic programs.

Cooperation with foreign countries in this field is a necessity stemming from the correct concept that hydrometeorological surveys, research, estimates, and forecasts cannot be confined within a country. The contingent of our hydrometeorological workers is quite numerous and composed of scientists, rain and wind specialists working in outlying border areas and islands. At a time when their working and living conditions are still poor, many of them have disregarded dangers and difficulties and have devoted themselves to work with a high sense of responsibility in order to provide necessary information on natural developments for the activities of material as well as intellectual production in society.

The effort of the hydrometeorology sector to surge forward will make every greater contributions to the socioeconomic development of the country and to the consolidation of national defense. It will immediately and positively help implement the three major economic programs, carrying out successfully the sixth party congress resolutions.

AUSTRALIADEMOCRATS CLAIM U.S. CONNECTED TO NEW BASE

BK250540 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] The Australian Democrats spokesman on nuclear issues, Senator Norm Sanders, has claimed that a new military satellite station to be built in western Australia will be a part of the United States intelligence network. The government defense spokesman in the Senate, Senator Evans, yesterday confirmed that the United States would help build the new station.

In Canberra (Damien Kingsbury) has the story:

[Begin (Kingsbury) recording] Senator Sanders said under intelligence sharing arrangements, particularly the UK-USA Agreement, all Australian intelligence gathering stations fed information to the United States. He said between this and the confirmation that the United States would help build the station meant that it would be what is usually called a joint U.S.-Australian facility.

Senator Sanders claimed the new station would spy on satellite communications within the Soviet Union, China, and other Asian nations. He said this would complement another joint facility at Pine Gap which he claimed intercepted ground level communications. Having complementary roles, Senator Sanders said it was more likely that the new station at Geraldton would be built to meet the United States' requirements rather than those of Australia. But he said it was being claimed as an Australian base as this was politically more acceptable. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER ON INTELLIGENCE GATHERING PROGRAM

BK251044 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 25 Mar 87

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Australia's defense minister has spelled out aspects of the future extension of Australian intelligence gathering facilities. There is to be a satellite receiving station installed in the West Australian town of Geraldton and surveillance aircraft to be stationed on rotation at the Royal Australian Air Force Base at Butterworth in Malaysia. Not only will Australia's information gathering capacity be augmented, the population of Geraldton, a small and isolated town, are delighted at the boost to the level of economy. However, as (Damien Kingsby) reports from Canberra, there are other considerations.

[Begin recording] [Kingsby] Primarily because it would be too hard to hide and also because of a more open policy on such matters, the defense minister, Mr Beazley, has said the new station would be used for intelligence purposes. Mr Beazley has also been equally frank about whose guidance it will be under — that of the Defense Signals Directorate [DSD]. While the government defense spokesman in the Senate, senator Evans, has said the United States will help build the station and the Australian Democrat, Senator Sanders, claimed it was a part of the United States global intelligence network, there the information has stopped, as Mr Beazley said:

[Beazley] I am not going to go any more into detail on what these facilities will do. I would draw your attention to the publicly stated objectives of the DSD organization. And I would draw your attention to what is said about that facility in the White Paper, what it relates to, and you can draw your conclusions from that.

[Kingsby] But on intelligence matters generally Mr Beazley has been a little more forthcoming. When asked what would be the future role of the Butterworth Air Force Base, in Malaysia now that Australia had redefined its defense priorities, this was his reply:

[Beazley] The reasons for the decision are many. We have decided that there is an independent Australian interest in maintaining a reasonably close defense relationship with the countries of Singapore and Malaysia, and that is the... [changes thought] there is an expectation there, that we will do that. The material, political damage would be felt by this country if we failed in some way to respond to that. At the same time it is necessary to ensure that that program also suits our interests as well as theirs. And the idea of replacing the permanent Mirage presence with the rotation of F-18, F-111 deployment which is what is going to occur, so there will be some substantial savings in that, is a ... [changes thought] provides us with considerable training advantages. In addition, we are also rotating through the bases Orion P-3C surveillance aircraft which significantly augment our information gathering capabilities in that area. So, it serves an independent national intelligence interest as well. [end recording]

BRIEFS

DECEMBER'S ECONOMIC GROWTH — Figures released today show a pickup in the growth of the Australian economy. The Bureau of Statistics says the economy grew by 1.1 percent in the December quarter — the best quarterly result for more than a year. It compares with growth of only 0.2 percent in the September quarter. The largest contribution to growth during the December quarter came from exports of goods and services which jumped at a seasonally adjusted rate of 13 percent. Radio Australia's Canberra office says the latest figures would be welcomed by the federal government which is relying on greater export growth to help overcome Australia's balance of payment problems.
[Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 19 Mar 87 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTER PARTIALLY AGREES ON PRC TIES

BK261513 Hong Kong AFP in English 1459 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Jakarta, March 26 (AFP) — Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumahmaja Thursday [26 March] expressed partial agreement with the view of a former general that Indonesia should now consider normalising relations with China, but said President Suharto held the key to such any move. "True, true," Mr. Mokhtar said when asked if normalizing relations, frozen 20 years ago, could help Jakarta play a bigger role (in the region). "True, true, he said again, commenting on retired General Sumitro's theory that closer China ties could help in the Cambodian problem.

Mr. Sumitro said in a recent radio interview that Indonesia should normalise ties with China now "before it is too late," to open the way for Jakarta to play a bigger role in the region and to help solve the Cambodian conflict.

"Apart from Sumitro's opinion, which of course has some truth, what's more important is the view of the president," Mr. Mokhtar told a press briefing when asked to comment on the interview. Jakarta froze diplomatic ties with Beijing in 1967 after accusing China of supporting a failed coup attempt two years earlier which President Suharto blamed on the now-defunct Indonesian Communist Party.

Mr. Sumitro, former chief of the powerful Security and Order Command, and now a businessman, said Indonesia should no longer view China as the main external threat to the region and that if there were a threat, it could come from either the Soviet Union or the United States.

Although Jakarta resumed direct ties with China in 1985, President Suharto has repeatedly said that full normalisation with Beijing is conditional on the Chinese Communist Party denouncing its support for underground communist movements in Southeast Asia.

"For me I follow President Suharto's views... Because this is a presidential government. I'm only an assistant, Mr. Mokhtar said. The highest-level Indonesian delegation to visit China since the split, which includes Indonesian Ambassador to the United Nations Ali Alatas, and Mr. Moktar's second in line in the Foreign Ministry, Nana Sutresna, is currently in Beijing to attend a United Nations disarmament conference.

Mr. Moktar said last week that if approached by the Chinese side on the question of bilateral relations, the Indonesian side would "not avoid" them. The Indonesian foreign minister is the interlocutor for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in negotiating for a Cambodian settlement with Vietnam, which has an estimated 14,000 troops in Cambodia.

MOSCOW RECALLS AMBASSADOR SHABALIN FROM MANILA

OW261213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Manila, March 26 KYODO — Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Vadim Shabalin has been recalled amid a barrage of newspaper reports that the Russians have started providing arms to left-wing insurgents while stepping up its intelligence activities in the country.

Victor Samoylenko, Soviet Embassy press officer, Thursday said Shabalin will leave Manila next month for his "new appointment." He did not say when the decision was made or why Shabalin is being recalled but added Moscow has not yet named a replacement.

Vice President Salvador Laurel, who is also foreign secretary, told reporters that he does not know the reasons for the recall of Shabalin, saying, "I have nothing to do with the replacement of the (Soviet) ambassador."

Shabalin was assigned in Manila January last year. He was the only foreign envoy who congratulated deposed President Ferdinand Marcos for his contested reelection, days before President Corazon Aquino was swept to power in a civilian-backed military revolt in February.

A report said top Philippines diplomatic and military officials are considering a move to sever diplomatic relations with Moscow over "persistent reports" that the Russians are "sowing discord" in the country through "third country operations."

Quoting unidentified Philippines intelligence sources, Manila's newspapers have reported over the past weeks that the Soviet Union "is providing funds, arms, and guerrilla warfare expertise to the New People's Army (the military arm of the banned Communist Party)."

The reports, plus an alleged sighting of suspected Russians training NPA guerrillas in Mindanao in the south, are garnished by accounts of increasing Soviet naval capability in Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam across the South China Sea directly opposite the huge U.S. Subic Naval Base, one of two American military bases in the country.

More on Soviet Ambassador

HK271124 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Mar 87 p 22

[By reporter Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] Soviet ambassador to the Philippines, Vadim Shabalin, is going to be replaced soon, a government official who asked not to be identified told newsmen yesterday.

This develops as U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, Stephen Bosworth, prepares to wind up a three-year tour of duty in this country.

Significantly, Shabalin this month would be only on his 16th months as Moscow's chief representative in Manila. In the last few weeks, the Soviets have been getting unsavory publicity over a controversial acquisition of a new embassy lot and construction of a new building.

Charges were made that irregularity and string-pulling with the previous Marcos government were involved in the transaction.

Insinuations of spying on the rival American embassy were even made as press reports speculated about the height of the building.

Even before the building affair came up, speculative reports about Soviet spying on the Philippine government operations and the supposed existence of a mole right at the Department of Foreign Affairs sold local newspapers.

Shabalin first got the taste of controversy when he made an apparently ill-advised visit to Malacanang several days before the February 1986 revolution on the invitation of then President Marcos.

The Marcos propaganda machine trumpeted Shabalin's apparent personal congratulations extended to Marcos who claimed victory at the snap presidential election last year as the Soviet government's expression of support for Marcos' continued claim to the presidency.

As a result, the Soviet Union became the only country that congratulated Marcos on what turned out to be a false claim of victory at a dirty election; all other governments held out from even giving a message of congratulations to Marcos.

The Soviet embassy apparently lodged a diplomatic protest over the bad press reports the Soviets have been getting.

This is indicated by a statement made by Vice-President Salvador Laurel yesterday. Laurel assailed what he called the "unfortunate rash of unverified reports which placed the Soviet embassy in an embarrassing situation."

However, Laurel pointed out that "since the Philippines is a free country with a free press, the government cannot censor any news story nor could the government stop the press from making guesses and speculations."

Laurel challenged the Soviets to go to court to seek redress for the perceived abuse from the local press.

"Press liberty is not license and that [as published] anyone can seek the protection of libel laws if they feel wronged or aggrieved," said Laurel.

SOVIETS FILE PROTEST OVER NEGATIVE PRESS REPORTS

HK270412 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0330 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] The Government of the Soviet Union has filed a protest with the Department of Foreign Affairs over the proliferation of negative newspaper reports concerning Russian involvement in Philippine affairs. The Soviets declared that the reports have cast them in a bad light. Foreign Secretary Salvador Laurel has deplored the reports, saying these have put the Soviets in an embarrassing situation in the country.

RAMOS DENIES REQUESTING LEAVE FOR ELECTIONS

HK231517 Hong Kong AFP in English 1502 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Manila, March 23 (AFP) — Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos denied Monday that he was going on leave during Senate elections in May, in which his sister is standing as an administration candidate.

President Corazon Aquino also denied a report that the general was taking leave during the May 11 elections to avoid charges that he would use his influence in favor of his sister, former U.N. Undersecretary General Leticia Ramos Shahani.

"Please be informed that I have not applied for any leave of any duration as reported," he said in a letter to MIDDAY, a popular afternoon daily here which reported Monday that he was taking a month-long leave.

"I have no reason to apply for a leave at this time in relations to the candidacy of my sister because I have maintained strict neutrality, being fully aware of constitutional and legal provisions, and the sensitive nature of my present position," he said.

He warned in the letter, which he read before television news cameras, that such reports could have "adverse effects" on the unity of the Armed Forces.

Mrs Aquino told reporters she had not received any leave request from Gen. Ramos.

STATE OF RED ALERT ANTICIPATES NPA ANNIVERSARY

HK260717 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 0700 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Military and police units all over the country are now on red alert as a precaution against attacks by guerrillas of the communist New People's Army, which celebrates its founding on Sunday [29 March]. A police spokesman said Manila's entire police force was on double red alert against rebel attacks to coincide with the 18th anniversary of the NPA's formation.

Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto said that fresh troops would boost existing Army strength in sensitive areas

OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON PROGRAM FOR COCONUT INDUSTRY

HK250929 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 0900 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Some 500 million pesos will be needed by the government yearly to finance the massive development and rehabilitation of coconut farmlands. Lulu Principe reports on that:

[Begin recording] This was reported today by chairman Felix Duenas, administrator of the Philippine Coconut Authority, as he assured that the huge amount is expected to be released shortly. In his speech before officers and members of the National Institute of [word indistinct] Products, Duenas said that the thrust is a priority program of the Aquino government which aims to alleviate the lot of some 1.5 million coconut farmers as well as to stabilize the coconut industry. Of the total 114,000 hectares of coconut farmlands, some 80,000 hectares have been identified as those which need immediate rehabilitation, while 34,000 hectares for development. He expressed optimism that these goals would be achieved by the country since it has the best expertise and research facilities throughout Asia. He was referring to the research studies and coconut experts of the Philippine Coconut Authority.

The Philippines, Duenas said, has 81 [words indistinct] and hybrids of coconut seeds, excluding the 12 hybrid varieties now undergoing trials for eventual distribution to coconut farmers.

Lulu Principe, Quezon City. [end recording]

RICE SHORTAGE FEARED AS DROUGHT WORSENS

HK241013 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[By Romy Tangbawan]

[Text] Government weather experts yesterday said the current unusual dryness in the country has worsened and has spread northward, triggering fears of a rice shortage -- or the very least, poor harvests -- before the close of the year.

Based on the latest drought advisory of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Service Administration (PAGASA), the dry spell which was concentrated in the Bicol area during the past three months has affected portions of Quezon and Northern Cagayan province and the Batanes group.

The dry spell detected last January over the Visayas still persists, climatologists (weather experts) said, with Northern Panay, Central Visayas and the northern parts of Samar and Leyte mostly affected.

PAGASA's gloomy reports were minimized by Agriculture Secretary Carlos Dominguez who said he foresaw no rice or corn shortage in the months ahead.

"The areas that produce the bulk of the country's staple of rice and corn -- Central Luzon and Southern Mindanao -- are not affected by the drought," he said.

Dominguez had no reaction to another PAGASA report titled "climate impact assessment for agriculture in the Philippines" which showed possible poor harvests of rice and corn in seven regions because of the drought.

Expected to have low harvests in irrigated rice are the Southern Tagalog provinces (Region 4), except Quezon; Western Mindanao (Region 9) and Central Mindanao (Region 12).

Last year, these three regions produced almost 42.2 million sacks of palay, or nearly one-fourth of the country's total yield of 181,939,000 sacks.

Also affected are the flowering rainfed lowland palay in Region 2 (Cagayan Valley), Region 3 (Central Luzon), Region 5 (Bicol), Region 6 (Western Visayas) and Region 7 (Central Visayas).

In Region 10 (Eastern Mindanao), a good harvest of lowland crops is expected in Surigao del Norte where there was sufficient rainfall. Late planted crops in Bukidnon, however, are reported in bad shape.

Near normal yield is expected in Region 11 (Davao provinces).

Dominguez also expressed hope that there will be no shortage of corn since Region 11, which is among the biggest corn-producing regions, is not affected by the drought.

But a final assessment of the PAGASA predicts below-normal yields in Region 1 (Ilocos) and in the Cagayan valley and of Central Luzon's rainfed crops. The Bicol region will have a poor yield of unirrigated corn, just like the November-planted crops in Zamboanga.

Officials of the Philippines Coconut Authority also predicted a 10-20 percent drop in copra production this year as a result of rainfall deficiency, particularly in the Bicol region which is the third largest coconut-producing area in the country.

The dry spell related to the prevailing El Nino event, a spectacular meteorological phenomenon that develops in the Pacific, most often off Peru.

Adia M. Jose, chief of PAGASA's Climate Applications and Impact Assessment Center, said the warming of ocean surface over the eastern tropical Pacific causes heavy rains over Latin America and drought situations in the Western Pacific side.

This year's El Nino event is the 10th since 1935, Jose said, with the 1982-83 event the most severe.

Lasting nine months, the 1982-83 El Nino event hit many parts of the world with different kinds of extreme climatic changes characterized by devastating rains, winds and drought.

World economic losses were placed at \$10 billion. Among those affected by the drought were the Philippines, Indonesia, India and the Sahel in Africa.

In the Philippines, Northern Mindanao was the most severely affected. Drought also struck the provinces of Capiz, Negros, Cebu, Bohol, Eastern Samar and other parts of Mindanao.

Water in various water reservoirs of Luzon plunged to dangerously low levels due to dryness, affecting hydroelectric power supply as well as irrigation which were badly needed by the drought-stricken areas.

PAGASA officials said if the dry spell this year persists up to June or July, economic losses will be greater.

Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture is estimating how much is expected to be lost as a result of the severe rainfall deficiency.

Agricultural experts are also encouraging farmers in drought-stricken places to plant crops that do not need much water, like camote or cassava.

MARCOS SISTER'S CANDIDACY MAY BE INVALIDATED

HK240613 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0330 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Mrs Fortuna Marcos Barba's candidacy for District 2 of Ilocos Norte may be annulled because Barba, younger sister of former President Marcos, is not a registered voter of the district. Reports said that local Comelec [Commission on Elections] officials are still investigating the issues against Barba. It is being ascertained whether Barba was registered [words indistinct]. Meanwhile, Barba's supporters said that she could still run for office even if she is not registered in the district because she could still register during the special registration on 11 and 12 April.

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DATE FILMED

26 March, 1987

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